

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____ Waveland _____ (030-0512) _____

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _____ Route 691, Carter's Run Road _____ not for publication N/A

city or town _____ Marshall _____ vicinity X

state Virginia code VA county Fauquier code 061 Zip 20116

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the

National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Date of Action

Signature of Keeper

**U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Waveland
Fauquier County, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ _X_ private
☐ ___ public-local
☐ ___ public-State
☐ ___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

X building(s)
 ___ district
 ___ site
 ___ structure
 ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 3 | 11 buildings |
| 2 | 0 sites |
| 1 | 0 structures |
| 0 | 0 objects |
| 6 | 11 Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____ Sub: _____
 _____ Single Dwelling
 _____ DOMESTIC _____ Single Dwelling
 _____ DOMESTIC _____ Smokehouse/Meat House _____
 _____ DOMESTIC _____ Agricultural Field _____
 _____ AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE _____
 _____ INDUSTRY/PROCESSING EXTRACTION _____ Waterworks - Reservoir - Cistern

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC Single Dwelling Vacated
DOMESTIC Storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTANCE Agricultural Field
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING EXTRACTION Waterworks – Reservoir – Cistern - Abandoned

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ MID-19TH CENTURY – Greek Revival ☐

☐ OTHER – Vernacular Farmhouse ☐

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ☐ STONE – Sandstone; Limestone ☐

roof ☐ METAL – Tin ☐

walls ☐ BRICK ☐

☐ WOOD – Weatherboard (Vernacular Farmhouse) ☐

other ☐ STUCCO – (Vernacular Farmhouse) ☐

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)☐ Architecture☐ Conservation**Period of Significance** 1835-1861**Significant Dates** ca.1835185818591861**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)John Augustine Washington III**Cultural Affiliation** _____**Architect/Builder** Edmund George Lind, Architect 1859 Addition**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.☐ previously listed in the National Register☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register☐ designated a National Historic Landmark☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____**Primary Location of Additional Data**☒ State Historic Preservation Office☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government☐ University☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 866**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
|-----|------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 - | 18 | 252220 | 4302100 | 2 - | 18 | 252840 | 4301660 |
| 3 - | 18 | 253620 | 4302180 | 4 - | 18 | 253630 | 4301800 |

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Cheryl H. Shepherd, Architectural Historian

Organization: Millennium Preservation Services date 17 July 2003

street & number: P. O. Box 312 telephone 540-349-0118

city or town Warrenton state VA zip code 20188-0312

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name ELSON Trust, George R. Thompson, Trustee

street & number Rutledge Farm, P. O. Box 868 telephone 540-364-0364

city or town Marshall state VA zip code 20116

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Fauquier County, Virginia

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7. Summary Description:

The 866-acre Waveland farm lies in the Piedmont Valley three miles south of Marshall on Carter's Run Road (Rt. 691) and approximately thirteen miles northwest of the Fauquier County Courthouse in Warrenton. It is entirely surrounded by high acreage, functioning agricultural land, the majority of which is owned by ELSON Trust, George R. Thompson, Jr., Trustee. Sheltered by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west and the Rappahannock Range on the east, sections of both Carter's and Horner's runs flow through the farm. The Waveland mansion and all outbuildings, except the circa 1935, two-story, frame cow barn in the west field, stand on the east side of Carter's Run Road on the eastern third of the Washington-period 866-acre plantation. Beyond the graded, automobile-traveled Carter's Run Road, the setting itself must be as pristine as the day Dr. James Henry Loughborough and his wife Caroline Jane Morgan planned the situation of their circa 1835 Greek Revival-style dwelling house.

As with the most significant eighteenth- and nineteenth-century houses in upper Fauquier, the Waveland Greek Revival-style mansion stands prominently on a hill overlooking the rolling distant valley. Overgrown boxwood frame the front entrance steps, and a variety of aged hardwood trees shade the front yard. The gravel drive, which appears to have once encircled an entrance green, now extends bi-directionally south and north around the house. The south fork leads to side parking near the brick meat house, frame outhouse and frame chicken house standing at the southeast rear corner of the back yard. The north fork passes by the opposite side elevation of the mansion and continues north out to the five barns in the northeast barnyard. The outbuildings here are comprised of two cinder-block machine sheds and a two-story, three-bay, cinder block horse barn, all dating to 1948. A circa 1930 frame loafing shed and a circa 1920 frame scale barn stand back to the east of the horse barn. Apparently enlarged later, a circa 1930 frame cow barn with a tile silo foundation defines the east rear barnyard. A circa 1975 frame and cinder block cow barn with a concrete block silo stands alone and centered at the south perimeter of the barnyard. It marks the line of the eight lost slave houses as evidenced by the heavy scatter of stones along this flattened ridge and a circa 1900 photograph of the no longer extant overseer's house. Stone springhouse ruins lie on a branch of Horner's Run to the east below. The circa 1860, two-story, two-bay, stuccoed frame farmhouse on a stone foundation with a standing-seam metal gable roof stands well off to the northwest corner of the north field, facing Carter's Run Road and opposite Rt. 719. A single, one-story, frame shed, circa 1940, serves as its outbuilding.

Mansion, contributing building, circa 1835; 1859:¹ The circa 1835 Greek Revival-style mansion originally had a three-bay-wide, five-bay-deep, gable-fronting, rectangular form until a six-bay-wide, two-bay-deep rear addition in 1859 created a T-plan. All elevations have a five-course, American-bond brick pattern and wood windows. The two-story, three-bay, gable-fronting house has a stone English basement, a low-pitched, standing-seam metal gable roof and a central interior brick chimney. The gable is pedimented with a two-part, wide-band cornice and has a brick tympanum with an elliptical wood window replacing a former semi-circular attic vent. Six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels flank a Federal-style frontispiece with an elliptical fanlight, typical of an early Greek Revival-style dwelling. The single-leaf, raised-panel door is flanked by rectangular sidelights. This door appears to have been originally double-leaf and later sealed. There is a heavy, chiseled stone threshold. A three-bay, Italianate-style porch has a diamond-pattern balustrade, chamfered square columns and a bracketed eave. It is a narrowed modification of the wraparound Italianate-style porch with paired columns that was added in 1859. The dwelling probably had a four-columned, three-bay-wide portico originally, judging from the spacing of the round pilaster ghosts on the brick facade. There are three six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows with stone sills and lintels on the second story. The west façade of the rear addition can be seen extending one six-over-six window bay on the north side. Judging by the remaining iron hooks and holdbacks, all windows had shutters, now removed.

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The two-story, seven-bay-wide *south side elevation* has a wide-band wood cornice with a tall, brick, interior chimney rising from the roof slope at center. The chimney corbel is covered with tin. Stone steps lead up to the now boarded-up side door into the front passage at the west front. The stone threshold and lintel of the door remain intact. Four six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows are east of this doorway up to the addition which has two more. Minor evidence of repair of the former bay windows built for John Augustine Washington appears around the first and second windows from the west front.² The former bulkhead on this elevation was removed with the 1859 bay windows in 1940.³ Three- and six-light cellar windows are in the raised stone foundation. Five six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows with stone sills and lintels are on the second story. The rear addition has two. The balustrade and inside column of the one-bay rear porch recently fell onto the porch floor. The materials and workmanship reveal that this is original to 1859, and full replacement of the balustrade should not be necessary because deterioration appears to be limited to end connections at the rail, columns and ceiling. The *north side elevation* has similar fenestration, and features include another tall, interior chimney on the slope. However, the rear porch bay is enclosed with weatherboard.

The *east rear elevation* rises three stories above ground level with its raised stone cellar. This elevation is six bays wide with a full-width porch on the primary story, and a wide-band cornice is below the eave. Three tall, brick, interior chimneys rise from the standing-seam metal hipped roof. The *cellar story* has a recessed, flat-paneled door (board-and-batten on the inside) with a double lintel at the north flanked by a three-over-three, double-hung sash, prismatic wire glass window and two narrower two-over-two similar windows. The third window is partly covered by the twentieth-century steps up to the porch. A recessed board-and-batten door with a double lintel and a six-over-six, double-hung sash, prismatic wire glass window are on the north. All cellar windows have stone sills and wooden lintels. Recently repointed square stone piers support the full-width porch above.

The rear elevation of the *primary story* has two six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows south of two four-over-four, double-hung sash. A raised-panel wood door with a three-light rectangular transom follows. A shortened six-over-six, double-hung-sash, wood window over flat panels with a board lintel is in the recessed elevation at the north end. This opening originally had a six-over-six, double-hung sash window matching that at the opposite south end. It was turned into a door in the early twentieth century for the kitchen and back into a window in the 1976 kitchen remodeling.⁴ Although the two-foot set back of this north bay visually suggests a third addition, there is no supporting architectural evidence because the inside partition wall at this point in the cellar is brick. If this were the original outside end wall, the partition would have been stone which is the masonry material of the foundations for the circa 1835 main block and the 1859 rear addition. The five-bay-wide, two-story porch has heavy chamfered columns supporting the wide cornice and gently sloping standing-seam metal roof. The balustrade is composed of a split diamond pattern. Of great interest, the joists were cut by an up-and-down mill saw and a circular saw, demonstrating the changeover period in which this rear addition was constructed. The *uppermost story* has two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows south of two four-over-four windows in keeping with the symmetry on the primary and cellar floors. A twelve-light, raised-panel door opens out onto the metal porch roof. A six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood window is to the north.

Mansion Interior

Access to the Period I *cellar* is gained from the west front passage through a raised-panel door under the southwest stairway. The cellar stairs are modern, and this access may have occurred after the south bulkhead was removed. This partial cellar has three chambers: a front hall with a centered doorway in the east stone load-bearing partition leads into a room under the library, and a doorway on the north load-bearing stone wall of this chamber opens into the room under the parlor. Both of these rooms have interior stone chimneys but no indication of earlier fireplaces, suggesting a probability of a circa 1835 kitchen outbuilding originally. The earthen floor has a lime plaster residue, perhaps spread to combine

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with the mud and moisture for hardening. The hewn and mill-sawn joists above are lime-washed and have no nail holes for earlier lath for plastering. The walls are lime-washed stone. Service call wiring is fastened to joists from the front to the back and through the east rear corner crawlspace. The hearth framing for the parlor and library fireplaces on the first floor is pinned with wooden pegs. There are three chambers with cooking fireplaces containing randle bars in the *cellar of the 1859 addition*. The walls and ceilings are plastered, and the floor is cemented up to the northernmost end chamber where it returns to earth.⁵

The *first floor of the circa 1835 gable-fronting house* has a four-room massed plan with a central passage connected to the full-width front stair hall. The Federal-style entrance here is flanked by tall, deeply set, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows with beveled paneled jambs. A heavy raised-panel exterior door is on the north and south end walls of this thirty-nine-foot-wide by ten-foot-eleven-inch-deep hall. Three raised-panel doors are on the east interior wall with the central passage doorway being flanked on the left-north by the entrance to the parlor and on the right-south by the opening into the library. The doors and windows have intricately-carved architraves with a raised center fillet and roundel corner blocks with flattened center points. This detail repeats the flattened fillet pattern. All of these corner blocks appear original and project the one-eighth of an inch from the architrave as architect Asher Benjamin advised in his Greek Revival-style pattern books.⁶ The round bulls-eye pattern, instead of a rectangular, floral or fret block more common to the Greek Revival style, is a second architectural indication that Waveland was built early in the period. Proportionate to the ten-foot-eight-inch-high ceilings, the thirteen-and-one-half-inch-tall baseboard is continued in every room on this primary floor of the first-period house, and the height and design are also Benjamin influenced.

A winding stairway with a scroll-bracketed stringer, tapered round balusters and a heavy turned newel is in the southwest corner. The five-foot-wide center passage to the east is indeed original to this Greek Revival-style dwelling and is the same width as the one directly above it on the second floor. Although this passage is atypical of the Greek Revival temple-form house, there is no architectural evidence whatsoever to suggest alteration. These flanking partitions remain consistently five feet apart from the cellar below to the attic above where the brick walls rise through the second-floor ceiling.⁷ Two-part pocket sliding doors are immediately on each side of this passage and open into the library on the south and the parlor on the north. Their architraves on both sides have a convex or cushion center molding, another Asher Benjamin pattern.⁸ The bulls-eye corner blocks are also distinguished from the front hall by a rounded center point. Glazed bookcases in the library stand on flat-paneled cabinets that are enriched with faux graining – the same treatment given to all woodwork in this room. The ceiling is enriched with a floriated plaster centerpiece matching the one in the parlor, and both appear to be Period I. The wide cornice in each room is composed of a deep center scotia between heavy ogee moldings. The library, parlor and dining room all have ivory marble mantelpieces with wide shelves supported by a heavy scroll center bracket decorated with bellflowers that likely dates to the Washington period. A brass bulls-eye service call bell with a missing lever remains on the window sides of the interior chimneys in the library and parlor which are in turn connected to the extant wiring in the cellar.

A rectangular doorway across the center passage parallel to the back of the library and parlor walls has been removed on this floor. The jambs of the former doorway can still be felt under a latter application of wall plaster, however. A rear bedchamber with plainer elaboration and a Greek Revival-style wood mantelpiece is across the hall from the dining room which is east of the parlor. A faux pine paneling was applied over the plaster walls of the dining room for conversion into a den in 1977.⁹

The center passage originally concluded at an outside door onto a rear porch, as evidenced by the remaining floor-to-ceiling square pilaster on the north side of the former back wall. The corridor now leads into the north-to-south passage

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of the 1859 addition where a stairway to the second floor is closed off for efficiency. A modern bathroom has been installed in the former closet on the south end of this passage, while the 1976 remodeled kitchen is at the north. The bedchamber in the southeast corner has an unusual six-foot-deep by two-foot-ten-inch-wide, walk-in safe with double iron doors immediately north of the entrance. Its fireproof brick walls are one-foot-seven-inches thick, and the floor and plastered ceiling is brick. This vault stands between the corridor stairway and the Washington-period bathroom. All openings in this addition have plain low pediments in the Greek Revival style. The baseboard here is only six inches high, and the floor boards are random three-to-six inches wide, in keeping with the front wing.

The *second floor of the Period I house* also has a four-room massed plan with a central passage joining the front full-width stair hall. The small north chamber at the end of this stair hall was turned into a bathroom in 1859. This water closet still retains the Washington family's leaded bathtub encased in a flat-paneled wood box with its tin outside drain board. Bulls-eye corner blocks also appear to have been added to the architraves in the stair hall and one-cell deep into the central passages in the Period II alterations. The classical archway with a wood keystone leading to the central hall probably is original, however. A bedchamber is on each side of the passage that is sectioned by a rectangular doorway to the plainer back passage where formality ends. Plaster has fallen off a corner of the ceiling in the northwest bedchamber, revealing split laths fastened with cut nails. The two opposing corridor door architraves to the east rear of the gable-fronting portion have no corner blocks and only a back band molding. A bedchamber is on each side of the passage east of the dividing door which maintains the symmetry of the first floor plan. Thus, there are four bedchambers on the second floor of the original dwelling. Service bell pulls remain on right side of the doors to the hall in the two back bedrooms while none are in the two on the front. This might indicate that children or guests slept in the front rooms.

The *second-floor addition* plan is also similar to that on the primary floor. A storage room with heavy shelves is at the south end, while the fifth bedchamber is at the north end. Another bedroom, number seven for this floor, is in the southeast corner directly above the first-floor bedchamber. These rear bedrooms also contain the round, brass, service bell pulls with missing levers which match those in the original portion of the house. While the smooth bulls-eye style of this hardware is Federal, it cannot be said with certainty that the Loughboroughs installed them in the gable-fronting wing and John A. Washington repeated the design in his addition or whether he installed the servant calling system fully in 1859-1860.¹⁰ At center is a double-closet bathroom dating to the 1859 addition, and the smaller sixth bedchamber to its north has four lead pipes in the northwest corner of the west wall. The pipe with the valve-cut-off probably supplied water pumped from the stone springhouse (now a ruin) in the southeast field up to an attic tank above, and the discharge pipe carried the flow to the three Washington-period bathrooms, the earliest known in Fauquier County. The window and door architraves have plain low pediments in the Greek Revival style which not only detail the openings in the passage, but also ornament all frames in the private bedchambers and bathroom as well. The plaster walls and ceilings appear to have had minimal application of a lime wash coat, and the woodwork throughout shows evidence of only one or two paint coats. Penciled drawings of a gabled house with a stairway, horses and a woman in nineteenth-century fashion are on the cracked plaster wall of the passage out to the east rear porch roof. Probably drawn by Lawrence Washington's children, "Bessie Washington" and "Mrs. Lackland" (his mother-in-law) are two of the names found in this location.

The *attic space above this addition* holds a boxed-in water tank directly above and connected to the four lead pipes in the sixth bedchamber for the second-floor bathrooms. The supply and overflow pipes are one inch in diameter, continuing the size of those below in bedroom six. At some time, a worker scribed his name, "C. J. Martin" on the wood encasement which measures nearly eleven feet long by six feet wide and three-and-three-quarter feet high.¹¹ A combination of circular and mill saws cut the joists supporting the weight of the water tank, as was previously noted on the joists of the rear porch which was also constructed in 1859. Only heavy cut nails were found in the attic framing of this rear addition.

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Twenty-five mill-sawn, hewn and Roman-numbered rafters are tree-nailed at the ridge in the front *Period I* attic where wind braces remain in all four corners. Nearly all of the original mill-sawn roof sheathing survives in tact, and the oldest cut nails protruding are spaced about twelve inches apart. This suggests that the first-period roof covering was tin-plated iron or terne plate which came in ten by fourteen-inch sheets in the 1830s.¹² Also of interest, the tops of the center hall walls are visible showing that they are brick, unlike the log post or cut timber framing of all others. This discovery explained the nine-to-ten-inch thickness of the center passage walls on the first and second floors, with applications of plaster varying the degree. Apparently adding greater support to the interior brick chimneys, brick walls stagger horizontally from them to the north and south side plates, but stop at the center passage. One- and two-foot-deep brick ledges in the floor are also at the corners of the chimneys, something not seen before. This unusual buttressing system does appear to be Period I construction. The archway lintel and tenons of the jamb as well as all of the other second-floor door frames protrude into the attic floor, and they are pinned into flanking joists for additional stability. Due to the thirty-nine-foot breadth of the gable-fronting main block, attic floor joists could not be full length, requiring three mill-sawn boards to span across. At every juncture, long tenons extend through mortises in the east-west beam where they are then cross pinned to the continuation joist. While timber framers are known for building enduring structures, the admirable techniques used in building Waveland suggests the Greek Revival-style house was built by very fine joiners and craftsmen.

The circa 1835-1859 Greek Revival-style mansion has retained very high integrity in plan, architectural details, design and workmanship. Other than a late-twentieth-century kitchen, bathroom and removable panel boards in the dining room, the first floor is unchanged. The repair of the exterior masonry walls upon removal of the Italianate-style north and south bay windows, added during the 1859 addition, is hardly noticeable due to matching brick and mortar color and returned the gable-fronting house to its original floor plan. The retention of John Augustine Washington's wood-encased bathtub and porcelain sink with brass faucets in the second-floor bathroom, the attic water tank and lead pipes for the innovative early plumbing system, along with the servant's call pulls including wiring in the cellar is remarkable. Although the roof framing and sheathing is solid and in excellent condition, the standing-seam metal has corroded due to the incompatible mix of underlying metal layers, and water has been rotting the cornice around the entire house for some time. The back porch and small portions of interior plaster walls and ceilings are also in need of minor repair.

Meat House, contributing building, circa 1835: Standing at the southwest rear corner of the mansion and facing north, this is a one-story, one-bay-wide, five-course American-bond brick meat house with a wood-shingled pyramidal roof. Four shiplapped weatherboards under the eave create a wide cornice band appropriate to the Greek Revival style, but they are replacements. Narrow horizontal vents are in the west and east sides. The tall hewn king post rises from an axed ten-inch center joist inside where many early framing members have salt and smoke residue. The hewn studs measure eight-to-nine inches. The interior fifteen-inch-thick walls were originally plastered. Broken pieces of split lath fastened with cut nails to ceiling joists as well as the evident nail holes and lime lines on all joists indicate that the ceiling was also unusually plastered. The floor is dirt. A replacement board-and-batten door has a screened bottom vent. This meat house is finely built with workmanship comparable to that used on the gable-fronting wing of the mansion, giving reassurance that it is contemporary to its period of construction. Some repointing of the common lime mortar has improperly occurred with harder Portland cement causing spalling of the hand-made bricks. Residual stucco and white-wash coats are on the exterior walls. The meat house retains very high integrity in design, workmanship and materials.

Stuccoed Frame Farmhouse, contributing building, circa 1860: This two-story, two-bay, stuccoed frame, vernacular farmhouse with a standing-seam metal gable roof and brick central interior chimney stands on a stone foundation in the northwest corner of the field immediately north of the mansion. Although it is near Carter's Run Road on the west, the

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back of the house with two widely-spaced six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the second story faces the road. The first-floor windows have no remaining sash. The east front elevation is four bays wide on the first story with a sashless window south of a door followed by a six-over-six, double-hung sash window and a raised-panel door on the north. There are two widely-spaced six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the second story. A shed-roofed, full-width east front porch has lost its outside columns and is collapsing. The spacing of the openings along with the central location of the chimney preliminarily points toward an expansion of the house, but the mortar work in the foundation, continuous sill and the exposed interior framing shows no differentiation in craftsmanship, tool marks or materials. While log joists of the first floor can be seen from the crawlspace, and the exposed inside corner posts are hewn, the ceiling joists and studs have circular-sawn sides and mill-sawn ends similar to those used on the 1859 rear addition to the mansion. The sole use of cut nails also supports the circa 1860 date of construction of this probable farm tenant house during John A. Washington's ownership. Lime residue and lathing nail presence indicates the walls and ceiling were plastered. Wire lath under the exterior stucco dates its application to the twentieth century.

The interior plan consists of a room on the north and south side of the central plastered chimney which has stove vents on both sides. The house does not appear to have had a fireplace on either floor. The stair rises from the south wall of the south chamber up to a similar second floor plan. The ceiling and walls here were given a horizontal pine paneling in the twentieth century. This dwelling probably served as a tenant house for two families for much of its existence. Abandoned for some time, the dwelling is in need of maintenance, a bathroom and kitchen for continued use, but appears structurally sound and retains very high integrity. This residence is also called the Orchard House.

Cistern, contributing structure, circa 1835: This parged brick dome cistern is about twenty-five feet out from the rear porch of the mansion house, off center to the north. A heavy iron door is top center of the dome. There are no partitions within the cistern. Retaining very high integrity, such extant early water reservoirs are rarely seen in Fauquier County.

Stone Springhouse Ruin, contributing site, circa 1835: This springhouse ruin on Horner's Run about five-hundred yards southeast of the house consists of several rows of uncoursed rubble stone foundation on the west, which was the front, judging by the long dressed threshold. A heavy scattering of the stones of the rest of the springhouse lie on all sides of the run here. This was the location of the Ram pump that sent water up the hill through supply pipes into the water tank in the attic of the addition.

Slave Quarter Ruins, contributing site, circa 1835: Although archaeology has not been conducted, a circa 1900 photograph of the timber-framed overseer's house shows the roof of a building with a chimney below the ridge, and the personal property tax list of 1861 attributes eight slave buildings to John Augustine Washington.¹³ An abundance of stones for this south agricultural field remain on the ridge both east and west of the farm road in the south field. This area is marked as a contributing site.

Outhouse, non-contributing building, circa 1920: The outhouse stands about eighty feet off of the southwest corner of the mansion within the fenced dooryard. Although over fifty years old, the west-facing outhouse was built after the determined period of significance for Waveland. This is a one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten frame building with a standing-seam metal shed roof. Diamond-shaped side vents are on the sides. The outhouse seats two on the inside.

Chicken House, non-contributing building, circa 1930: This one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten frame building with a standing-seam metal shed roof stands three feet west of the outhouse. The building faces east toward the back barnyard, although it presently is fenced inside the house dooryard. Also dating later than the period of significance, the

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building is considered non-contributing. Presently unused, the outhouse and chicken house do create an interesting corner definition of the yard, since their roof slants are opposing.

Shed at Stuccoed Frame Farmhouse, non-contributing building, circa 1930: This is a one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten frame storage building that stands on solitary stone corner piers and has a standing-seam metal shed roof. The ramshackle building is approximately thirty feet off of the southeast corner of the house. The shed does not contribute to the period of significance of Waveland.

Cinder Block Machine Shed, non-contributing building, 1948: This one-story unpainted cinder block machine shed with a standing-seam metal gable roof stands in the north field about twenty feet from the mansion's fenced dooryard. This side-gabled building has a broad sliding door on the west front and post dates the period of significance.

Red Cinder Block Machine Shed, non-contributing building, 1948: The red one-story, four-bay machine shed faces south and stands northeast of its similar unpainted counterpart. The building does not contribute to the period of significance.

Horse Barn, non-contributing building, 1948: The two-story, three-bay, cinder block horse barn has a standing-seam metal gambrel roof and stands east of the red machine shed, facing south. The doors are board and batten, and the windows are metal. While this barn continues the definition of the northeast barnyard and is important to the twentieth century agricultural use, it does not contribute to the period of significance.

Red Loafing and Machine Shed, non-contributing building, circa 1940: This one-story, five-bay, board-and-batten frame building stands about twenty-five feet east of the horse barn and begins a row of joined buildings here. The building has a standing-seam metal shed and pent roof and does not contribute to the Washington period of significance.

Scale Barn, non-contributing building, circa 1920: This one-story, one-bay, board-and-batten frame barn has a stone foundation and a standing-seam metal gable roof. Two gates on the north rear elevation provide entry of livestock. Dating later than the period of significance, the scale barn adjoining the loafing and machine shed does not contribute.

Red Cow Barn, non-contributing building, circa 1930: This two-story, five-bay-wide, weatherboarded frame barn with a stone foundation and standing-seam metal gable roof defines the east rear boundary of the barnyard composed of early-twentieth-century buildings. A one-story, one-bay, gable-roofed, board-and-batten, feed-room addition is on the north side. The foundation of the recently demolished tile silo remains on the northeast corner. Cows enter at the south. This barn does not contribute to the period of significance.

Barn, non-contributing building, circa 1975: This one-story, board-and-batten frame barn with a low-pitched standing-seam metal gable roof stands on a cinder block foundation in the south field facing the farm road and stone springhouse ruin. The east side has an extended shed roof for livestock shelter. A massive concrete-block silo overwhelms the barn which is non-contributing to the period of significance.

White Cow Barn, non-contributing building, circa 1935: This two-story, two-bay, frame cow barn has a concrete block foundation and a standing-seam metal gambrel roof. The barn faces east in the middle of the grazing field west of Carter's Run Road. A concrete block silo rises from the rear. The building dates outside of the period of significance.

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NOTES

- ¹ Fauquier County Land Tax Records, 1820-1870; John Augustine Washington III Papers, Mount Vernon Library, Mount Vernon, Virginia.
- ² John W. Wayland, *The Washingtons and Their Homes* (John W. Wayland, 1944; reprint, Berryville: Virginia Book Company, 1973), 304; Photograph collection of Ellen Fishback Thorpe, Marshall, Virginia. A late nineteenth photograph of Waveland is in Mr. Wayland's book showing the north elevation with two bay windows and the Lawrence Washington family on the front Italianate-style porch. Born in 1915, Mrs. Thorpe has circa 1925 pictures of herself with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fishback, in front of the two bay windows on the south side elevation.
- ³ Eleanor Glascock Thompson Ledger Book 1923-1960, "Repairs (Waveland House) \$4,816.56."
- ⁴ Eleanor Glascock Thompson Papers, Charles Corder's Work List, April 22-December 10, 1976. Architectural evidence is clear.
- ⁵ Ibid. Charles Corder poured the cement onto the back cellar floor in May of 1976.
- ⁶ Asher Benjamin, *The Architect, or Practical House Carpenter* (1830) (Boston: L. Coffin, 1844; reprint, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1988), 74. This book was originally published by Asher Benjamin, R. P. C. Williams, Annie & Smith in 1830; Asher Benjamin, *Practice of Architecture; The Builder's Guide* (Boston: B. B. Mussey, 1839 and 1845; reprint, New York: Da Capo Press, 1994), 84.
- ⁷ Cynthia MacLeod, "Waveland," Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form, File No. 30-512. Probably expecting the typical Greek Revival-style temple form, Ms. MacLeod indicated that the narrow center passage was not original, but provided no substantiation for the opinion. However, in addition to the cellar to attic continuation of the flanking masonry walls, the discovery of the extant door jambs underneath the plaster in the back passage directly below the second floor counterpart, is strong evidence that the central passage existed in Period I. The first and second floor plans have always been symmetrical.
- ⁸ Benjamin, *The Architect*, PL. XLVII.
- ⁹ Thompson Papers, Charles Corder's Work List, 3 January - 18 February 1977.
- ¹⁰ Martin Miller and Judith Miller, *Period Details A Sourcebook for House Restoration* (New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1987), 94; Stephen Calloway and Elizabeth Cromley, eds., *The Elements of Style; A Practical Encyclopedia of Interior Architectural Details from 1485 to the Present* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1991), 284.
- ¹¹ At submission time of the PIF, the letters were first read as C. D., but a second visit to the attic and the discovery of a second entry for the name, assured that the letters are indeed "C. J."
- ¹² Heritage Preservation Services, "From Asbestos to Zinc, Roofing for Historic Buildings; Coated Ferrous Metals," Prepared for the March 17-19, 1999 conference, "The Roofing Conference and Exposition for Historic Buildings," Washington D. C., National Park Service <file:///G:/Webworks/tps/roofing>; Sarah M. Sweetser, *Preservation Brief 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings* (Washington, D. C.: Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, 1978), 2-4.
- ¹³ John K. Gott Photograph Collection, Fauquier Heritage Society, Marshall, Virginia.

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8. Statement of Significance

Waveland meets two areas of significance in national and local history relating to the themes of conservation and architecture between 1835 and 1861, making it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C. Waveland is eligible for listing under Criterion B for its association with John Augustine Washington III, the last member of the nation's premier family to own Mount Vernon. The great-great nephew of George Washington had managed the Mount Vernon estate since 1842 and held its title eight years later. In the shadow of his respected forefathers and the expectations of the nation, Augustine was emotionally committed to his responsibility to preserve the agricultural and architectural integrity of his distinguished birthright including the Washington tomb. He persevered through unforgiving drought, depleted soils, poor harvests, a relentless pilgrimage of unannounced visitors and rising maintenance costs to the dreaded decision that preservation of his ancestral home required letting go. Committed to the preservation of Mount Vernon in spite of his financial pressures, however, Augustine remained stoic against speculators during long negotiations with the state and national legislatures for their denied stewardship. When Ann Pamela Cunningham finally convinced him that the women of the land would be the safest and purest guardians of the national shrine in 1858, Augustine Washington made the courageous decision that climaxed one of the most monumental and inspiring historic preservation efforts in the movement.

During the transition of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Association, Augustine hired Baltimore architect Edmund G. Lind to design a rear addition to Waveland, the impressive brick Greek Revival-style house built in circa 1835 for Dr. James H. Loughborough on Carter's Run Road in Fauquier County. Waveland is eligible for listing under Criterion C for its local architectural significance. This temple-form house has the distinction of being the only known gable-fronting residence of the period in Fauquier with an original T-shaped interior plan, in spite of its popularity in the South. Additionally, the quality of craftsmanship in the original block, including the masonry central passage partitions rising from the cellar into the attic, the brick-ledge corner buttresses of the interior chimneys, triple-joint connections in the attic and the articulation of Asher Benjamin baseboard, architrave and cornice designs is extraordinary. Noted for its intricate waterworks system installed for the Washingtons, after a similar assemblage made for the White House in 1859, the house retains the wood-encased leaded bathtub, metal drain board, shower head and lead pipes. The walk-in safe with double iron doors in the southeast bedroom of the addition is another unusual Washington-period feature. Waveland retains very high integrity in feeling, association, design, workmanship, materials, setting and location.

Historic Context

The 866-acre Waveland farm is a portion of the 2,823 acres granted to Rev. Alexander Scott by Thomas Lord Fairfax on 10 July 1727 and situated in two former counties, being on the Rappahannock River branch called Carter's Run in King George and further extending east to the head of Broad Run of the Occoquan in Stafford County. Upon Reverend Scott's death in 1738, his vast estate descended to his brother James who also resided at the family home on the Potomac River in Stafford.¹ In 1803, about 1,270 acres of the fertile Carter's Run Valley grant, now situated in Fauquier County, was deeded separately to Gustavus Horner and Cuthbert Scott who transferred his portion to farmer and merchant James Morgan four years later. James Morgan expanded his Carter's Run holdings with another 1,860 acres from Chief Justice John Marshall in 1811.²

A partner with his brother William in the mercantile businesses of John M. Settle &c and Morgan and Bradford in Lynchburg, the siblings co-owned several lots with brick buildings in that town in the early nineteenth century. Their equally successful joint business ventures in Fauquier included the Clover Hill Grist and Sawmill east of Carter's Run

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Road, Trap Branch Grist and Sawmill, south of Broad Run at Little Georgetown, a still house, store/houses and leased lots surrounding the future Waveland tract.³ In response to a memorandum of agreement from William on their shared holdings, James Morgan wrote that he "must content myself by becoming a farmer and selling a few goods, &c . . . you like the mercantile business better than any other and farming suits me best as my wife wishes it."⁴ James Morgan appears to have lived with his wife Caroline W., and children Mary, Caroline Jane and William J. on his thousand-plus-acre Clover Hill tract distanced from the south border of Waveland by the 734-acre Southern View estate.⁵

Infants when James died, his three children were of age to receive the real estate parcels on Carter's Run with Mary, wed to John Baker, and Caroline, to Dr. James H. Lufborough (AKA Loughborough), by the 1832 court-ordered division of his property. The partition allotted William J. Morgan a 900-acre tract which held within its bounds a great portion of what would later become Waveland, while the Loughboroughs received Southern View on the south boundary. However, the Doctor and Caroline must have desired a more northern dwelling site, for Loughborough purchased 253 acres from John Wright on the east border of William Morgan's land for about \$5,000 in 1833. This 253-acre parcel is where Dr. and Mrs. Loughborough built their imposing brick, Greek Revival-style mansion with necessary outbuildings that rose to a \$5,000 total value between 1835 and 1839.⁶

Architectural Significance of the Circa 1835 Greek Revival-style Waveland Mansion

Inspired by the temple form of the Greek Revival style, Waveland rises two stories to a broad and heavily pedimented gable. The stance of this massive brick masonry mansion on a steep hill facing Carter's Run Road further establishes its monumental presence in the countryside. While the front porch presently is a narrowed three-bay portion of the second-period Italianate-style alteration of 1859, the ghosts of four round pilasters on the brick façade provide evidence of the expected Doric portico that surely enhanced its dignity in the 1830s. Waveland is also notable for demonstrating the cross-over period between the Federal and Greek Revival styles, as it retains strong characteristics of both. Federal-style elements include the elliptical transom above the entrance, the repeated bulls-eye or roundel corner blocks on the interior door and window architraves and the symmetrical floor plan rendered by the central passage. The distinguishing features of the Greek Revival style are the heavily pedimented gable-front, the two-part, wide-band cornice, the full-width front hall, the interior architraves and tall baseboards patterned after Asher Benjamin's designs.

Although the full-width front stair hall is typical of the other Greek Revival-style gable-fronting houses in Fauquier County, including Oak Hill, Oakwood near Warrenton, Ashleigh, Bellevue, Bright Prospect, Morven, Vivian, Woodbourne and Clover Hill, Waveland's central cross passage with two rooms on either side is the most unusual. Furthermore, while Waveland's T-shaped interior plan is typically seen on Greek Revival residences in the South, it apparently does not appear on any other gable-fronting house of the period in Fauquier.⁷ The more common treatment of the local temple form has two rooms back of the front full-width stair hall, each entered from the front and having a door in the wall between them. The 1818 addition onto Oak Hill (30-44) is such a standard temple-type plan, as described by John Marshall's son Thomas to John Armstrong who he was considering as a builder. "It is my intention at present to make an addition of brick, with two rooms and a passage on each floor."⁸

The two-story, three-bay, gable-fronting Bright Prospect, Clover Hill (30-516), Flint Hill (circa 1830) and Woodbourne also have two rooms back of the full-width front hall. The mid-nineteenth-century gable-fronting block of Bellevue (30-493) northeast of Warrenton has a full-width entry stair hall and a large room back of it, similar to Oakwood. Morven's (030-0864) circa 1835 projecting, gable-fronting, parlor wing contains only the full-width front hall entered through a Federal-style frontispiece that is directly opposite of the center door into the parlor. Ashleigh, circa 1840, (NRL 30-44)

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had a similar plan. The two-and-one-half-story frame Vivian in Catlett (30-254) is a three-bay-wide frame temple-type dwelling with a side entrance into the full-width front hall and is two cells deep.⁹ As it clings to the symmetry and several details of the Federal period, Waveland, with its thirty-nine-foot breadth, creates generous space for the marriage of two forms of the Greek Revival style – the side gable form with a central passage flanked by four equally-sized chambers and the temple-type form with a large entry hall.

Ashleigh and Waverly near Delaplane are two of the houses local historians have suggested that carpenter William L. Sutton of The Plains built, along with his known additions to Hartlands in 1838 and Mountain View, 1839, (30-132) in Markham. All three of these gable-fronting Greek Revival-style houses have side-hall plans. Little is presently known about Mr. Sutton beyond his arriving in Fauquier County in the mid-1830s and undertaking the Greek Revival-style additions on Hartlands and Mountain View.¹⁰ The similarity of gable-fronting Greek Revival-style houses of the mid-nineteenth century leads historians to ask whether Mr. Sutton might have been the architect and builder.

While the builder of Dr. and Mrs. James H. Loughborough's dwelling house remains unknown, the quality of craftsmanship suggests the work of a master carpenter and masons. From the pinned first floor hearth framing evident in the cellar to the heavily braced attic roof framing, Waveland must be one of the most structurally sound early-nineteenth-century houses in the county. The masonry brick central passage partition walls that rise through two floors into the attic where they provide solid footing for spanning the length of the gable-fronting house is an extraordinary structural method. The Period I brick-ledge corner buttressing of the massive interior brick chimneys, visible in the attic, is another construction technique unknown to other early houses in Fauquier.¹¹

Except for Morven, which is finely built, and Oakwood, with its superior king post roof construction, structural systems of the above-named Greek Revival-style houses have not had intensive study to compare with Waveland. However, its nearest contemporary in age and many architectural details is Clover Hill, distanced about a mile to the southwest on the opposite side of Carter's Run Road. The three-bay-wide, two-story, stuccoed brick, Greek Revival-style mansion appears to have been built for John Baker and his wife Mary Morgan, the sister of Caroline Morgan Loughborough, after the 1833 division of the James Morgan estate.¹² Although the stairs ascend from the opposite end of the full-width front hall than at Waveland, the door and window architrave and baseboard design is identical in the entry, parlor and chamber. Raised-panel sliding pocket doors are between the parlor and chamber. Parapet chimneys rise from the rear gable elevation, while Waveland has interior chimneys to heat four rooms on each floor. Abandoned for decades, Clover Hill is in such disrepair with missing flooring and a water damaged stairway that access to the second floor and attic for analysis of the roof framing cannot occur. In spite of the similar design of the architectural details influenced by pattern books, however, this Baker/Morgan home of a miller had fewer rooms, simpler floriated centerpieces and no central passage, rendering Clover Hill less pretentious than the Waveland mansion, built for a doctor.

A youthful physician, Dr. Loughborough surely possessed greater wealth to afford the building of such an impressive mansion. The son of Nathan and Mary Cary Webster Loughborough, Dr. James Henry Loughborough was born in 1807 at Grassland on Nebraska and Massachusetts avenues in Washington, D. C., presently occupied by the Department of Homeland Security. Nathan Loughborough presided over the building of the Rockville Turnpike and gained wealth as a major stockholder of the C & O Canal in the District of Columbia where he reportedly was the first citizen to refuse to pay taxes without representation. James Henry Loughborough attended Georgetown University before acquiring his medical degree from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the school of medicine founded by colonial patriot Dr. Benjamin Rush in 1787.¹³ In 1831, Dr. Loughborough married Caroline Jane Morgan and established his medical practice on Lot 29 in Salem with associate Dr. John R. Pugh, who also practiced dentistry. The doctors advertised a

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"practice of Physic" serving the citizens of Salem and Fauquier in 1836 while noting that Dr. Loughborough "may be found at his plantation on Carter's Run, about 2 miles South of Salem."¹⁴ Waveland's five bedchambers provided sufficient sleeping quarters for the Loughborough children Caroline Eliza, Nathan and William. Inexplicably, Dr. Loughborough sold his practice to Dr. Pugh in 1837 and became a resident of Loudoun County before 1841.¹⁵

Dr. Loughborough moved the family to Louisiana in 1844 where he owned a large sugar plantation named Esperance forty-six miles north of New Orleans. He earned commendation from the city of New Orleans for his tireless services during the yellow fever epidemic of 1853 and was elected to the Louisiana State Senate. He became a surgeon in the Confederate Army but returned home after the devastating loss of Nathan who was killed in the battle at Cheat Mountain. Dr. James Henry Loughborough's health deteriorated causing his own death on the 22nd of April 1862.¹⁶

As Caroline and James Loughborough removed from Fauquier County, they sold the 253-acre Waveland mansion parcel to her brother William for \$10,626.¹⁷ It is not known whether William Morgan occupied the Loughboroughs' former dwelling. Apparently having financial difficulties in 1846, he and his wife Ann joined John and Mary Baker in the acquisition of a deed of trust to repay loans. The Morgans secured their portion of the note with the former 253-acre Loughborough parcel along with the 900 acres inherited in his father's division.¹⁸ Between 1851 and 1853, William Morgan divested himself of his debts and sold 866 acres to Bedford Brown of North Carolina. The Morgan family may have named the estate Waveland, for the metes and bounds in this indenture include a point "on the road from Dr. Newman's to Waveland."¹⁹ Mr. Brown retained the Waveland plantation only four years, and the next owner failed to pay a \$43,300 note on the estate. His trustees, Robert Scott and John A. Spilman, must have been acquainted with the great-great-nephew of the nation's first president because John Augustine Washington III agreed to buy Waveland on the 17th day of August 1858 without the customary public auction.²⁰

John Augustine Washington III (1821-1861)

John Augustine Washington III was at the height of national controversy in 1858, when the rising expenses of maintaining the deteriorating, but often visited, Mount Vernon mansion forced him to reluctantly sacrifice his family's heritage. The son of John Augustine Washington II (1792-1832) and Jane Charlotte Blackburn (- 1855), he was conveyed the estate by his mother in 1850, having managed it since his return from the University of Virginia in 1842.²¹ Mr. Washington married Eleanor Love Selden (1824-1860) of Exeter in Loudoun County in 1843. They called each other Augustine and Nelly. Their seven children, Louisa Fontaine (1844-1927), Jane Charlotte (1846-1924), Elizabeth Selden (1848-1909), Anna Maria (1851-1927), Lawrence (1854-1920), Eleanor Love (1856-1937) and George (1858-1905) were all born at Mount Vernon. They were also the last members of the first president's family to be born in the great mansion on the Potomac, where Nelly reportedly gave birth to Lawrence in the same room in which George Washington died.²² The damp, humid summers at the riverside mansion and the "prevalence of bilious fever created generally unhealthy conditions at Mount Vernon" and caused Nelly to remove her children to healthier conditions in Charles Town, West Virginia to stay at Augustine's birthplace, Blakeley, during the hottest months.²³ Letters between Augustine and Nelly during these separations would later be praised as a valuable resource for interpreting the living conditions on the plantation by the future Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union in its preservation and museum efforts.²⁴

Augustine remained at Mount Vernon to manage farming operations that were compromised by untimely drought, depleted soils and poor crop yields. Slave labor also troubled him, but as his illustrious predecessors before him, he recognized that "situated as we are, land property would be valueless without them, & it is a matter of necessity to have

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their labour . . ."²⁵ He did try alternative measures to replace the institution such as hiring Irish immigrants, but their independence allowed their unpredictable exodus in short order, probably for higher pay. When Quaker abolitionists purchased Woodlawn, the adjacent home that George Washington had built for Nelly Parke Custis, Augustine envisioned that this intelligent and hard-working class would inspire replacement of slave labor. Of course, the economy of operating such a landed plantation remained the traditional barrier to the awakening of his dream.²⁶

For percentages of the fees, Augustine tried to maintain his ancestral home with limited agricultural harvests and contracted with the Washington and Alexandria Steamboat Company to deliver tourists on a regular schedule. The increased visitation also created the additional expense of repairing the damaged landscape and mansion and the loss of family heirlooms for souvenirs. He eventually accepted the reluctant reality that the property exceeded his means when the Mount Vernon mansion and outbuildings reached costly deterioration. His greater realization became clear, as his father feared. He would have to sell his heritage, the nation's beloved symbol of patriotism, the outbuildings and protective fields surrounding the family cemetery containing the tomb of his uncle and the Father of the Country for their perpetual preservation.²⁷

If George Washington's home and grave had to be sold out of the family, however, Augustine believed it should be to the state or federal governments which would best protect the national shrine from loss or development, and he seriously solicited their interests in the early 1850s. The U. S. Congress assumed a legal opinion that the federal government could not purchase privately-owned land, although it could buy property from a particular state. Augustine largely received unwarranted personal persecution and political banter from the state legislature.²⁸ His well-intentioned campaign brought public criticism in slanderous newspaper editorials that labeled him an unreliable descendant and debated his price for a neglected Mount Vernon plantation maintained by slave labor.²⁹ Mr. Washington explained his conditions to sell the state an undivided 200 acres for \$200,000 "embracing the Tomb of Washington, the Mansion House, and adjacent grounds, gardens, &c" in the *Alexandria Gazette* of 26 March 1857. He required that the Washington remains in the burial ground never be removed or disturbed and that heirs retain the right of later interment on a reserved and enclosed one-half acre.

While the gentlemen of the state and federal governments slowly debated ownership, Augustine's well-intentioned preservation plan and Mount Vernon both further deteriorated. Ann Pamela Cunningham observed the stalemate with resolve that the women of this country would raise the funds to purchase the property to save it from ruin and founded the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union in 1853. Her southern ladies immediately began raising the \$200,000 and made their first offer that year. Ms. Cunningham's preliminary meeting with the stoically dispirited Augustine Washington failed to convince him of the sincerity and conviction of the Ladies' tribute to George Washington. He still determined that state ownership was in the best interest of preservation. Missing her boat to leave Mount Vernon the next day, Nelly confided her husband's hurt feelings over the public assassination of his character in the long negotiations with Congress and the state legislature, which continued during the association's involvement. Cognizant of this, Ann Pamela redirected her plea to Augustine the next day, apologizing for the unfair ordeal and promising to mitigate and see to the repair of his certain dignity throughout the contract negotiation, sale and changeover of Mount Vernon from private to public stewardship.³⁰

John A. Washington III wrote to "Southern Matron" Ann Pamela Cunningham on 13 March 1858 and agreed to sell the association Mount Vernon stating, "after the two highest powers in our country, the Women of the land will probably be the safest as they will certainly be the purest guardians of a national shrine."³¹ The great-great nephew of George Washington received \$18,000 when he signed the sale contract on 6 April 1858 for \$200,000 plus interest to be paid him

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in more substantial amounts by February 1862.³² This would have allowed him a fifty-percent down payment of the \$35,000 cost of Waveland at the time of his 1858 agreement to purchase the property. By the January 1860 date of the Waveland deed, Mr. Washington had received another \$57,000, with another \$41,666.67 due from the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association the next month.³³ The weight of the ultimate resignation of the loss of the Washington family's estate and laborious years of negotiation with the Commonwealth, Congress and, finally, the gentlewomen of the South had come to a gratifying end. Enabled by committed funds of the American public, John Augustine Washington III and Ann Pamela Cunningham performed one of the most monumental and inspiring historic preservation efforts in the movement that resolved that "no irreverent hands would change [or]desecrate [Mount Vernon] with the fingers of progress!"³⁴

Augustine Washington and his family remained at Mount Vernon while he oversaw the conditions of the exchange and to allow for a new \$10,000 addition onto the Waveland mansion designed by Baltimore architect Edmund G. Lind in 1859.³⁵ Born in England, Edmund George Lind (1829-1909) studied under C. M. Richardson in the Government School of Design at Somerset House followed by an apprenticeship with John Blore between 1849 and 1852. He first arrived in New York in the fall of 1855 where he briefly drafted for Norris G. Starkweather. The architect then partnered with William T. Murdoch in Baltimore where he supervised the building of the First Presbyterian Church between 1855 and 1859.³⁶ Edmund Lind also designed the original west building of the Peabody Institute between 1857 and 1861. He enjoyed a prolific career after leaving Murdoch that advanced through the Industrial Revolution styling major churches, hotels, commercial buildings and residences.³⁷

Augustine may have become aware of his work on visits to that city or because Lind designed Dr. James H. Murray's Melrose Castle in Fauquier in 1856-1860.³⁸ Correspondence between Augustine and Nelly during this transition period shows some construction progress at Waveland. On 24 September 1859, Augustine wrote Nelly at Blakeley:

They are getting on pretty well with the House at Waveland, & I think will get through by November. If so, I think we can move up by first of December, and occupy the old part of the house when the walls are not being new, cannot be damp. The back passages which I feared were too narrow, I think will be abundantly wide for all practical purposes. The porches & bay windows I think improve the appearance of the house.³⁹

He was referring to the two back passages in the addition, the paired Italianate-style bay windows that he added to the north and south side elevations of the original house as well as the wraparound Italianate-style front porch. The northeast corner bay window also concealed a dumbwaiter that rose from the kitchen in the cellar up to the dining room. The faux-grained bookcases in the library were probably added by Augustine for the collection of books he brought from Mount Vernon which are now in the collection of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association in Alexandria.⁴⁰ The heavy marble library and parlor mantels also appear to be an alteration made during the 1859 improvements to Waveland. The large storeroom on the second floor at the south end of the passage in the addition is atypical in mid-nineteenth-century houses when closet space was a luxury, and Augustine requested that locks be installed on its door during the Civil War. Simultaneously, he asked "Uncle West," to put a lock onto the wine closet which may have been in the equally-sized room directly below on the first floor, instead of in the cellar.⁴¹ Architect Lind maintained the Greek Revival-style interior of Loughborough's house by designing plain low pediments above all doors and windows in the new rear family wing. This modest embellishment provided a rhythmic reference to the original block of the mansion as it lent a measure of formality to the family quarters. Lind also recognized the T-shaped interior cross-hall plan in the gable-fronting house through his rectangular addition to the rear that clearly established a second T-plan from the bird's-eye view.

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Waveland is noted for its intricate waterworks system installed for the Washingtons, reportedly after a similar assemblage made for the White House in 1859.⁴² A hydraulic Ram pump pushed water from the stone springhouse in the southeast field uphill through underground lead pipes up to the water tank Augustine installed in the attic of his addition.⁴³ A discharge valve on the tank then released the water through lead pipes into the three Washington-period bathrooms on the second and first floors, which are the earliest known in Fauquier County. A still extant brick dome cistern in the rear yard also collected water from the mansion's roof and may have supplemented the springhouse. Popular for their powerful ability to push water uphill, hydraulic Ram pumps were manufactured in America by the 1840s and reportedly used by Andrew Jackson Downing.⁴⁴ Mr. Washington's front bathroom on the second floor at the north end of the stair hall retains the lead tub encased in a flat-paneled wood box with a metal outside drain board. It is most rare to find a fully intact late-nineteenth-century bathtub system including a shower head and lead pipes, especially in such good condition. The walk-in vault or safe with double iron doors in the southeast bedroom of the addition is another unusual Washington-period feature that probably protected the family's silver shipped from Mount Vernon in July of 1860.⁴⁵

Although supplies were still being shipped from Alexandria, Waveland does appear to have been ready for the family to move by the winter date predicted by John Augustine Washington, for the Ladies' Association took possession of Mount Vernon in February of 1860. It is known that the family was living at Waveland by early October when Nelly wrote her last letter to her husband. She informed Augustine that three of the house servants were in bed with colds, seeding was completed and they had enough healthy strawberry plants to set into two squares. She asked him if he had yet found a gardener for Waveland. While Nelly began her letter telling her husband that she and the children were well, she later noted that she was not well enough to venture out. Eleanor Selden Washington's death on the ninth of November caused Augustine profound sadness and left him alone to raise their seven children.⁴⁶

The 1860 Fauquier County Agricultural Census revealed that John A. Washington held 666 acres of improved land, with 200 acres unimproved and a cash farm value of \$50,000. His horses numbered a respectable twenty-two, and with seven milk cows, eight oxen, 115 cattle, forty sheep and seventy-five swine, the livestock held a \$7,720 value. The Washington plantation produced 1,100 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of Indian corn, 1,500 bushels of oats, twenty pounds of wool, thirty bushels of peas and beans, 200 bushels of Irish potatoes and 850 pounds of butter. Although not the most productive plantation in the county that year, Mr. Washington ranked at the top with the landed and esteemed Marshall family.

The 1860 Fauquier County Slave Schedule Census and the 1861 Personal Property Tax List indicate that Mr. Washington brought twenty-two or twenty-three slaves (they disagree by one) to Waveland where eight slave houses stood. Carpenter West Ford also moved from Mount Vernon to live at Waveland and may have supervised the work on the addition to the house. Shown as a seventy-six-year-old mulatto in the 1860 census, this West Ford appears to be the former slave owned by John Augustine Washington's grandfather and freed by his grandmother in her will. The Washingtons apparently cared for the young man, because Augustine's brother Bushrod later devised 160 acres of land adjoining Mount Vernon to him where the former slave established the Gum Springs freedman's refuge community in 1833. How long West Ford remained at Waveland is not known, but he was buried at Mount Vernon following his death in July of 1863.⁴⁷

Already grieving for beloved Nelly, John A. Washington and his seven children were not to long enjoy the peaceful Carter's Run Valley, for he would face another call to defend his heritage and Virginia pride in the Civil War. Leaving the children at Waveland with their Aunt Judith, Colonel Washington joined Gen. Robert E. Lee to serve as his aide-de-camp and enjoyed the privilege of sharing the commander's tent. Throughout this demanding role, he found time to write letters to his children to maintain a sense of common order. On 29 June 1861, Colonel Washington wrote his

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daughter Eliza that the roses which were brought from Mount Vernon should be given particular attention in the heat and replanted in the vacant borders.⁴⁸

On August 5th of 1861, Colonel Washington wrote from Huntersville to his old Fauquier County friend Edward Carter Turner of Kinloch and enclosed a copy of his will, "which please preserve as I am as likely as anyone else to go down in this conflict."⁴⁹ During General Lee's campaign to drive McClellan's troops out of what is now West Virginia in the late summer and fall of 1861, Colonel Washington had permission to join the reconnoitering patrols to assess the enemy's position. On the 13th of September, in the second day of the battle at Cheat Mountain, Col. John A. Washington was killed in the company of Gen. Robert E. Lee's son Fitzhugh. John Augustine Washington III was only forty years old at the time of his death. The next day, a grieving General Lee wrote Edward Turner:

I have the most melancholy tidings to communicate. Our friend, Col. John A. Washington yesterday met his death by the fire from the enemy's picket. He accompanied my son, Fitzhugh, on a reconnoitering expedition and I fear was carried too far by his zeal for the cause of the South which he had so much at heart. Before they were aware they were fired upon by a concealed party who fired about 40 shots at four men. He was the only person struck and fell dead from his horse . . . I recd. his body through the courtesy of the commanding Genl. of the troops under a flag of truce this morning, and I will forward it to Manassas Junction where I hope you will meet it and have it interred where his family desire.

His death is a grievous affliction to me, but what it must be to his bereaved children and distressed relatives. The Country has met with a great loss in his death. Our enemies have stamped their attack upon our rights with additional infamy by killing the lineal descendant and representative of him who under the guidance of Almighty God established them and by his virtues rendered our republic immortal.⁵⁰

Although it has been reported that he was immediately interred along side his wife in the Zion Church Cemetery at Charles Town, there is evidence to support the local understanding that a Washington family graveyard was first at Waveland. The executor's account records in the settlement of John A. Washington's estate reveal that in January of 1869, payments were made "for removing Mr. & Mrs. Washington's remains to Jefferson [and] to Gaddess Bros. for a Monument." Further, in February, the bank paid Robert Ford for digging the graves and again in April for his work in the graveyard.⁵¹ Robert Ford resided with his father James Thomas Ford and brother Charley in the no longer extant overseer's house in the south field above the former slave houses in the 1860s. R. D. Flynn, Robert and Charley's friend, wrote in his 1894 memoirs that he often visited them during their childhood at the late Col. J. A. Washington's "Waverley" [Waveland]. He noted that Charles Wilson Ford and his brother Robert Newton Ford enjoyed torturing dogs, cats and livestock at Waveland and would later become the infamous thieves who betrayed Jesse James, with the latter killing the bandit.⁵² The author also correctly recalled features in the Washington house including the wine closet and "system of water works," while noted Fauquier County historian John Gott has found more supporting primary-source evidence that the Ford family was from the county and at Waveland.⁵³ Mr. Ford paid cash for unidentified items purchased during an executor's sale at Waveland in August of 1862, and "T. Ford, manager for grain taken by Confederates from Waveland," returned \$2,850 to the estate.⁵⁴ If born in 1862, however, Robert Newton Ford would have been a mere seven years old when he excavated the graves of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Washington at Waveland and dug their new graves in the Zion Cemetery. His father was not mentioned or paid for any contribution to the undertaking.

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The orphaned Washington children ranged three to seventeen years in age, with Louisa as the oldest. They first went to Blakeley to live with his brother Richard Blackburn Washington and wife Christian Maria in October of 1861. When Blakeley burned in 1864, becoming another war casualty, the entire family moved back into Waveland.⁵⁵ In the waning days of the conflict, a disheartened Col. John S. Mosby would seek asylum at Waveland where he found the "amiable and patriotic lady" of the house and her "beautiful, graceful and refined daughters and nieces" most hospitable and entertaining.⁵⁶ Although Augustine Washington's family had suffered heavy grief, Mosby's surgeon, Aristides Monteiro, described an occasion that brought laughter into the home when one of the dinner guests included a "Mrs. F _____ a grass widow," so called because of a long separation from her gold digging husband in California.⁵⁷ For amusement, Mosby told the lonely, spirited woman that the surgeon wanted a wife, so she aggressively pursued his attentions. Monteiro tolerated her courting for awhile but began to lose patience with her shameless flirting. The embarrassed doctor thought her brash charms more appealing to Nebuchadnezzar and finally rebuked her inappropriate adulteress behavior so vehemently that she stormed from the room followed by reams of laughter from the Washington ladies and a satisfied smile from the usually reserved Colonel. The rebel had taught Dr. Monteiro to forever beware of grass widows.⁵⁸

John A. Washington had bequeathed all of his "books, manuscripts, papers, engravings, pictures, medals and arms" to his son Lawrence and asked that the rest of his property be equally divided among his children when each becomes twenty-one years of age.⁵⁹ The appraisal of Mr. Washington's estate did not account for the books and items given to Lawrence because they required no further division. The commissioners did count six mahogany chairs, an oak sofa and chair, a cushioned rosewood chair, a walnut table and a writing desk among the furniture in the library. A gilt framed mirror was over the mantel. Ten mahogany chairs, a sofa, two half-round tables, two grass mats and one wool mat were in the passage which probably meant the ample front hall. The parlor appears to have had similar decoration as the library for it contained a second mahogany armchair, a cushioned rosewood armchair, a green velvet sofa, a marble-top table and another large mantel mirror among other items. A force pump was among the miscellaneous items. Of the thirty-nine negroes listed, twenty-four were children.⁶⁰ The court ordered all of the land surveyed and equally divided among the seven children with Lawrence receiving the improved portion of Waveland containing 437 ½ acres in 1875, while his brother George was allotted the 425 ½ acre unimproved western part of the farm. Lawrence and his wife Fannie Lackland moved into the Waveland mansion and raised eleven children. In 1890, the Washingtons moved to Alexandria to be near the Library of Congress where Lawrence was in charge of the Congressional Reading Room.⁶¹ In 1895, Lawrence Washington reluctantly advertised by handbill:

A Fine Farm For Sale. For want of means to properly operate so large an estate, I will sell the whole, or a part of my farm, three miles from Marshall . . . in the celebrated Carter's Run Valley, which is the heart of the finest blue grass section of Virginia . . . 866 acres, of which about 125 acres are in wood; the cleared land is divided into eleven fields - each having never failing streams, and several orchards and small lots. All the cleared land is in grass except 80 acres, now seeded in wheat and grass, so that, in another year, the whole of the cleared land will be in grass and will graze from 150 to 200 cattle.

The improvements consist of a frame barn 120 x 50 feet, having stalls and stanchions for 77 cattle, 12 horses and 8 cows; shelter for 100 sheep and storage for 500 barrels of corn, 2500 bushels of small grain and 40 or 50 tons of hay. The orchards contain about 500 trees (some in full bearing, some lately set out) of different varieties of apples, peaches, pears and cherries, supplying fruit nearly the whole year.

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The dwelling is brick, covered with tin, surrounded by a handsomely shaded lawn of five acres, and has 12 large rooms, a large hall, three bath rooms with hot and cold water, and two porches, each over 50 feet long. This property was bought by the late Col. John Augustine Washington after his sale of Mt. Vernon to the Ladies' Association, and was by him splendidly improved; but while the land has been kept up to its original fertility, and the barn enlarged and kept in repair, the dwelling is not in the condition in which he left it, but can at small cost be perfectly repaired . . . my price for the whole farm is only \$35,000 which is about \$40.00 per acre, and probably less than the improvements cost.⁶²

"Eminently successful farmer" Bedford Glascock (1850-1929) added Waveland to his wealth of farmland that grew to about 10,000 acres in his lifetime and included nearby Clover Hill.⁶³ Simultaneously, Mr. Glascock leased Waveland to farmer John R. Fishback who moved his family of five sons into the mansion. This began the unbroken continuance of 108 years of tenant farming by the Fishback family that still flourishes under a cattle and crop operation today with fifth generation Daniel and William Robert taking over for their father William Edwin. Their long-term record coincides with the passing of Waveland through four generations of the Glascock-Thompson family, now holding in trust for the fifth. The parlor, dining room (current den) and the southeast bedchamber in the original portion, along with the remodeled kitchen and bathroom in the addition, comprise the utilized living space on the first floor of the Waveland dwelling. The second floor of the mansion is presently used only for storage.

The Fishbacks highly regard the Glascock-Thompson family, praising Bedford Glascock for his brilliant land deals and Eleanor Glascock Thompson (1899-1984) for her intelligence, management, pride and love for Waveland. Eleanor Thompson held a degree in agriculture from the University of Wisconsin and kept meticulous ledgers from 1923 forward that indicated profits, repairs and new construction at Waveland. The only noted loss occurred in 1940 for \$4,816.56 in repairs to the Waveland mansion. This expenditure reflects in part the removal of the four bay windows and the side wraps of the Italianate-style front porch that John A. Washington added. A modest kitchen was inserted in the north end chamber of the rear addition at that time. In 1976, Charles Corder remodeled this kitchen. Mrs. Thompson attended to the maintenance on the buildings as if she herself lived at Waveland. She also devoted time toward research in the county record room or contacting Washington descendants for Waveland's significant history which she enjoyed discovering.

Eleanor Glascock's husband G. Richard Thompson (1895-1985) helped his wife maintain Waveland while restoring other Fauquier homes including Rutledge near Marshall where their son George R. Thompson, Jr. now resides. As the current trustee of Waveland, Mr. Thompson plans to take advantage of the rehabilitation tax credit program (2003-118) and energize much needed repairs on the mansion and meat house. Mr. Thompson graduated from MIT in general engineering and founded the Commonwealth Scientific Corporation in Alexandria. A committed farmer on the vast Thompson land holdings, he has had the responsibility of following the family tradition by preserving other historic residences near Marshall including Glanville and Southern View. Mr. Thompson is directly involved in present efforts to save the endangered Oak Hill where his father was born, as well as Clover Hill and is a Founder of the Fauquier Heritage and Preservation Foundation, Inc. in Marshall, recently dedicated to the county's treasured historian John Kenneth Gott.

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NOTES

¹ Northern Neck Grant Book B, page 85, Thomas Lord Fairfax to Mr. Alexander Scott of Stafford County, 2,823 Acres, 10 July 1727; Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies* (Washington, D. C.: The Rare Book Shop, 1931), 591-600.

² William Waller Hening, *Statutes At Large*, vol. 12, "An Act to Enable the executors of James Scott, deceased, to sell a part of his lands for the payment of his debts," October 1786 (Charlottesville: Jamestown Foundation at the Commonwealth of Virginia, University of Virginia Press, 1969), 91: 382; William Waller Hening, *Statutes At Large*, vol. 13, "An Act to repeal the act authorizing the executors of James Scott, deceased, to sell a part of his lands for the payment of his debts," October 1791, Passed 7 December 1791 (Charlottesville: Jamestown Foundation at the Commonwealth of Virginia, University of Virginia Press, 1969), 62: 306; Fauquier County Will Book 3, page 443, Division of the Estate of James Scott, deceased, July 1802; Fauquier County Deed Book 15, page 371, James Morgan Heirs to Cuthbert H. Scott, 25 January 1803; Fauquier County Deed Book 16, page 551, Cuthbert H. Scott and wife Elizabeth to James Morgan, 6 December 1806; Fauquier County Deed Book 18, page 237, John Marshall with wife Mary Willis and James M. Marshall and wife Hetty to James Morgan, 1,860 acres in Leeds Manor, 20 December 1811.

³ Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit 1824-027, *Morgan, William vs. Morgan, Caroline &c*; Clover Hill Account Book 1814-1819, Mss5:3 C6255:1, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

⁴ James Morgan from Oak Hill to his brother William Morgan, 21 August 1810 in Fauquier County Chancery Suit 1824-027.

⁵ Fauquier County Chancery Suit 1824-027; John K. Gott, *High in Old Virginia's Piedmont* (Marshall, Virginia: Marshall National Bank & Trust Company, 1987), 63.

⁶ Fauquier County Marriage Register Book 4, page 350; Fauquier County Deed Book 33, page 220, Caroline Morgan widow of James Morgan, deceased, to John Baker, his wife Mary Morgan, James H. Lufborough and wife Caroline Morgan and William Morgan, her dower interest in the real estate of her husband for \$450 annually, 24 October 1832; Fauquier County Deed Book 33, page 225 James H. Lufborough, his wife Caroline Morgan and William Morgan to John Baker and his wife Mary Morgan, 1,098 acres on Carter's Run, 24 October 1832; Fauquier County Deed Book 33, page 227, John Baker, his wife Mary Morgan and William Morgan to James H. Lufborough and Caroline Morgan, 734 acres on Carter's Run, 24 October 1832; Fauquier County Deed Book 33, page 229, John Baker, his wife Mary Morgan, James H. Lufborough and Carolyn Morgan to William Morgan, 900 acres on Carter's Run, 24 October 1832; Fauquier County Land Tax Records 1828-1840.

⁷ Talbot Hamlin, *Greek Revival Architecture in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1944; reprint, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1964), 205.

⁸ T. Triplett Russell and John K. Gott, *An Historical Vignette of Oak Hill, Fauquier County Home of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States and Native Son of Fauquier County* (Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, 2000), 35-36.

⁹ T. Triplett Russell, "Fauquier County, Virginia Survey of Farm Places," 1984, n. p., Bellevue, 451, Bright Prospect, 470, Hartlands, 581, Mountain View, 680, Vivian, 773, Waverly, 778, Woodbourne, 798; "Main house at Bellevue restored and improved," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 5 April 1990; Thomas Tileston Waterman, Plan of Flint Hill in *The Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1776* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1945), 262; Cheryl H. Shepherd, "Morven," National Register Nomination 030-864, 2001; William C. Stribling, Jr. telephone interview, 16 July 2003.

¹⁰ William C. Stribling, Jr. of Markham retains the construction papers on both Hartlands and Mountain View built by William L. Sutton for his grandfather, Dr. Robert Stribling; William L. Sutton appears in the U. S. Census Bureau, *Fauquier County Population Schedules, 1840-1870* as a carpenter.

¹¹ Provincial historic stonemason G. Edward Ashby to author, 10 July 2003. As a highly demanded skilled stonemason, Mr. Ashby has more than twenty years of experience studying and rebuilding masonry chimneys on old houses and outbuildings in the Piedmont. Often assisting the author during investigations of historic buildings, he has never seen any other building with a corner buttressing system on its chimneys.

¹² Fauquier County Deed Book 33, page 225.

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¹³ James H. Johnston, "A Mansion's History of Insecurity," *The Washington Post*, 3 July 2003; "Dr. James Henry Loughborough," author Rick Loughborough, <http://blake.prohosting.com/~rw1100_james_henry_loughborough1.htm>; "Benjamin Rush Writings and Biography," <<http://www.lexrex.com/bios/brush.htm>>; <www.colonialhall.com/rush/rush/asp>.

¹⁴ Gott, *Piedmont*, 29, 181

¹⁵ Ibid, 29; Fauquier County Deed Book 41, page 1, James H. Lufborough and Caroline J., his wife to John R. Pugh, Lots 28 and 29 and three plus acres, 2 September 1837; Fauquier County Land Tax Record of 1841 lists Dr. Henry Lufborough as a resident of Loudoun County.

¹⁶ Garyville Centennial 1903-2003, "Esperance Hope Plantation History and Owners," <<http://www.triparishyp.com/aboutourcover/.htm>>; Rick Loughborough.

¹⁷ Fauquier County Deed Book 44, page 349, James H. Lufborough and wife Caroline to William J. Morgan, 253 acres, 8 October 1844.

¹⁸ Fauquier County Deed Book 45, page 333, Deed of Trust of John Baker with his wife Mary Morgan and William J. Morgan with his wife Ann R. to William J. Roberts, Trustee, 26, January 1846.

¹⁹ Fauquier County Deed Book 51, page 231, William J. Morgan and wife Ann R. to Bedford Brown of North Carolina, 649 acres on Carter's Run, 3 November 1851; Fauquier County Deed Book 52, page 525, William J. Morgan and wife Ann R. to Bedford Brown of Fauquier, 866 acres by recent survey, 26 February 1853. All three deeds mention a point on Carter's Run Road to "Waveland."

²⁰ Fauquier County Deed Book 55, page 84, Bedford Brown and wife Mary to James Rogers, 866 acres lying on Carter's Run and the road from Adams to Waveland, 13, October 1855; Fauquier County Deed Book 58, page 345, R. E. Scott and John A. Spilman, Trustees of James Rogers to John A. Washington, 866 acres of land lying in upper Fauquier called "Waveland," 26 January 1860. While this deed legally transferred title of Waveland to Mr. Washington in 1860, it further states that a Memorandum of Agreement was made on the 17th day of August 1858 between the said John A. Spilman of Fauquier and John A. Washington, then of Fairfax County when said Spilman, as one of the trustees of said Rogers and wife, sold Waveland unto the said Washington for \$35,000.

²¹ "Descendants of John Augustine Washington," Mount Vernon Library, Mount Vernon, Virginia; *Handbook of Mount Vernon* (Mount Vernon, Virginia: Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, 1938), 7.

²² Elswyth Thane, *Mount Vernon: The Legacy; The Story of Its Preservation and Care Since 1885* (Mattituck, New York: Aeolian Press, Inc., 1967), 175.

²³ The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, "1977 Annual Report," Mount Vernon Library, Mount Vernon, Virginia, n. p.; "Descendants of John Augustine Washington."

²⁴ Ibid., n. p.

²⁵ Ibid, n. p.

²⁶ Ibid, citing correspondence between Augustine and Nelly Washington in 1845-6.

²⁷ John A. Washington to Miss Cunningham, 23 April 1859 in which he explains his August 1850 contract with the Washington and Alexandria Steamboat Company, ER, v. 9, p. 73, John A. Washington III Papers 1821-1861, Mount Vernon Library; "1977 Annual Report," n. p.; Gerald W. Johnson, *Mount Vernon The Story of a Shrine* (Mount Vernon, Virginia: The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, 1991), 24-26.

²⁸ Ibid; John A. Washington to Miss Cunningham, 4 August 1856, ER v. 9, p. 13; John A. Washington to William F. Ritchie, 1 January 1857, ER v. 4, p. 24; John A. Washington to William F. Ritchie, 2 January 1856, ER, v. 9, p. 17, JAW III Papers, Mount Vernon Library.

²⁹ John A. Washington to Miss Cunningham, 22 March 1857, he regrets her not giving him the name of the person who called him unreliable in transactions, ER, v. 9, p. 25, JAW III Papers, Mount Vernon Library; "Mount Vernon - John A. Washington's "Raising the Wind," *New York Daily Tribune*, 27 December 1858; "J. A. Washington's Failure - His Inability to Give A Title to Mt. Vernon," *Century Gazette*, 9 January 1960 sic [1860 date typo on newspaper date line that continues "Weeks Ending Saturday, January 7, 1860"].

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³⁰ Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, *Historical Sketch of Ann Pamela Cunningham "The Southern Matron"* (Jamaica, New York: Marion Press, 1929), 9-17; Johnson, 24-26.

³¹ John A. Washington to "A Southern Matron," [Ann Pamela Cunningham] 13 March 1858, ER, v. 9, p. 47, JAW III Papers, Mount Vernon Library; *Handbook of Mount Vernon*, 7-8; Chronology of Correspondence between John A. Washington III, Miss Cunningham and others during negotiations for the purchase of Mount Vernon, 2 August 1856 – n. d. 1860, Mount Vernon Library.

³² "Association's Early History," 3-4 <<http://www.mountvernon.org/library/archives/mvla.html>>.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ MVLA, *Historical Sketch*, 52.

³⁵ Edmund G. Lind Project Book, 1856-1882, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland; James Thomas Wollon, Jr., AIA to George R. Thompson, 8 April 2002: Edmund G. Lind's Project Book: "Addition to Country Residence for the Hon. J. A. Washington in Fauquier County, Virginia, Cost \$10,000, 1859."

³⁶ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955* (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997), 258; Charles E. Brownell, Calder Loth, William M. S. Rasmussen and Richard Guy Wilson, "Melrose," *The Making of Virginia Architecture* (Charlottesville, Virginia: University Press of Virginia, 1992), 290; MacLeod, Cynthia, "Melrose Castle," Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey File No. 030-0070.

³⁷ Wells and Dalton, 258-260; Henry F. Withey, AIA and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 372-3

³⁸ John A. Washington to Nelly, November 1858, RM 528 MS 4455, John A. Washington III Papers, Mount Vernon Library, Mount Vernon, Virginia; Wells and Dalton, 258; Brownell et al, 290.

³⁹ John A. Washington at Mount Vernon to My dear Nelly, 24 September 1859, RM 528 MS 4469, John A. Washington III Papers, Mount Vernon Library, Mount Vernon Virginia.

⁴⁰ Stephen Patrick to author, 30 June 2003, "Appraisal of Washington Family Books at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia." The requested appraisal is a list of books from the John Augustine Washington library donated by Missus' Anne and Patty Washington, the daughters of Lawrence Washington.

⁴¹ John Augustine Washington in Richmond to Eliza S. Washington at Waveland, 29 June 1861, RM 387 TYP 2489, John A. Washington III Papers, Mount Vernon Library, Mount Vernon Virginia. As for "Uncle West," see endnote forty-seven.

⁴² Fauquier County Bicentennial Committee, *Fauquier County, Virginia 1759-1959* (Warrenton, Virginia: Virginia Publishing Company, 1959), 263-4; Edwin Bateman Morris, *Report of the Commission on the Renovation of the Executive Mansion* (Washington, D. C.: Commission on the Renovation of the Executive Mansion, 1952), 30.

⁴³ George R. Thompson, Jr. and John K. Gott, 10 April 2002, Fauquier Heritage Society, Marshall, Virginia; George R. Thompson, Jr., and Mrs. Kirkland Clarkson at Waveland, 29 April 2002.

⁴⁴ The Ram Company, "History of the Hydraulic Ram," <<http://www.theramcompany.com/history>>; History of Rife, "A Brief History of Rams," <<http://www.riferam.com/history>>.

⁴⁵ John A. Washington in Alexandria to My dear Nelly, 9 July 1860 informing her to expect three boxes containing silver, hinges and padlocks and sugar. JAW III Papers, Mount Vernon Library.

⁴⁶ E. L. Washington at Waveland to my dear beloved husband, 3 October 1860, RM 528 MS 4481, JAW III Papers, Mount Vernon Library.

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Fauquier County, Virginia

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⁴⁷ "A Brief History," Gum Springs Historical Society, Inc., <<http://www.gshsfva.org/gshs00.htm>>; "Gum Springs, VA. – The Legacy of West Ford," "Who Was West Ford?," "The Ford Family Tree," <<http://www.westfordlagacy.com/gumsprings.htm>>. The Ford family legend is that West Ford is the son of George Washington which has never been substantiated.

⁴⁸ "1977 Annual Report," n. p.; JAW to ESW at Waveland, 29 June 1861, RM 387 TYP 2489 JAW III Papers, Mount Vernon Library.

⁴⁹ John A. Washington in Huntersville to Edward C. Turner, 5 August 1861, RM 410 MS 3316, JAW III Papers, Mount Vernon Library.

⁵⁰ Gen. R. E. Lee in camp at Valley River to Edward C. Turner, 14 September 1861, Folder: Washington, John Augustine III (Jr.), JAW III Papers, Mount Vernon Library.

⁵¹ "1977 Annual Report;" Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit 1886-050, *Washington, Louisa F. vs. Washington, John A.'s Ex'or. &c.*, Transcript of Farmer's Bank of Virginia: "1869: Jan'y 10, To cash paid for removing Mr. and Mrs. Washington's remains to Jefferson, Jan'y 14, To cash paid Gaddess Bros. for Monument, Feb'y ___ To cash paid Robt. Ford digging grave, Ap'l 20, To cash paid Robt. Ford work in graveyard.

⁵² R. D. Flynn, *The Poor Man in Politics* (Danville, Virginia: Dance Bros. & Co., Printers, 1894), 5-6.

⁵³ Flynn, 5; Gott, "The Man Who Shot Jesse James Was Born in Fauquier County," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 15 April 1982; Gott, *Piedmont*, 64.

⁵⁴ Fauquier County Will Book 30, page 261-290, Washington, John A., deceased, Executor's & Trustee's Account, 2 July 1866.

⁵⁵ Ibid. On 12 October 1861 tolls were paid for wagons, carriages, etc., from Waveland in Fauquier County to Blakeley in Jefferson County, and the same returned to Waveland the next day.

⁵⁶ Aristides Monteiro, *War Reminiscences by the Surgeon of Mosby's Command* (Richmond, Virginia: E. Waddy, 1890; reprint, Gaithersburg, Maryland: Butternut Press, n. d.), 197.

⁵⁷ Ibid, 196.

⁵⁸ Ibid, 196-199.

⁵⁹ Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit 1886-041, *Washington, John A.'s Ex'or vs. Washington, Louisa F. &c.*

⁶⁰ Fauquier County Will Book 29, page 243, Washington, John A.'s Appraisement, 25 November 1861.

⁶¹ "L. Washington Dead, Aged 65," *The Fauquier Democrat*, 31 January 1920; Wayland, 309.

⁶² Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers, Chancery Suit 1895-60, *Baker, John's Administrator vs. Washington, Lawrence & wife etc.*

⁶³ Mr. and Mrs. George R. Thompson, Jr. "Bedford Glascock," <Rabthop@aol.com>, private email to author, 16 June 2002.

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9.

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Fauquier County Clerk's Loose Papers. Chancery Suit 1886-050, *Washington, Louisa F. vs. Washington, John A.'s Ex'or &c.*

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Fauquier County Deed Book 18, page 237. John Marshall, with wife Mary Willis and James M. Marshall, with wife Hetty to James Morgan, 20 December 1811.

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Fauquier County Deed Book 33, page 225. James H. Lufborough, his wife Caroline Morgan and William Morgan to John Baker and his wife Mary Morgan, 1,098 acres on Carter's Run, 24 October 1832.

Fauquier County Deed Book 33, page 227. John Baker, his wife Mary Morgan and William Morgan to James H. Lufborough and his wife Caroline Morgan, 734 acres on Carter's Run, 24 October 1832.

Fauquier County Deed Book 33, page 229. John Baker, his wife Mary Morgan, James H. Lufborough and wife Caroline Morgan to William Morgan, 900 acres on Carter's Run, 24 October 1832.

Fauquier County Deed Book 34, page 158. John Wright and his wife Margaret of Loudoun County to James Henry Lufborough of Fauquier, 28 December 1833.

Fauquier County Deed Book 41, page 1. James H. Lufborough and Caroline J., his wife, to John R. Pugh, Lots 28, 29 and three plus acres, 2 September 1837.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA (continued)

UTM References (continued)

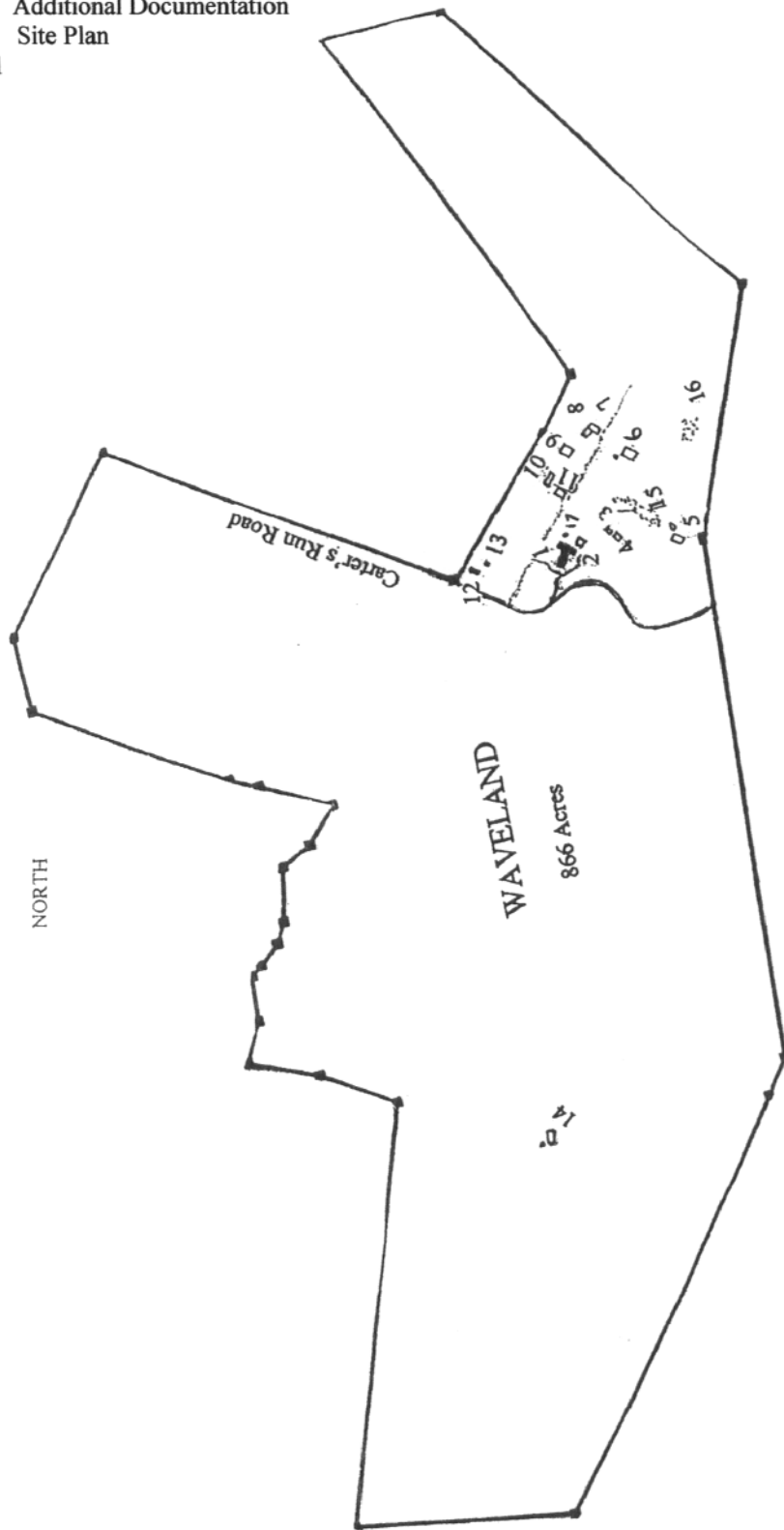
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Verbal Boundary Description

The 866-acre Waveland farm lies in the Piedmont Valley three miles south of Marshall on Carter's Run Road (Rt. 691) and approximately thirteen miles northwest of the Fauquier County Courthouse in Warrenton. It is entirely surrounded by high acreage, functioning agricultural land, the majority of which is owned by Elson Trust, George R. Thompson, Jr., Trustee. Sheltered by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west and the Rappahannock Range on the east, sections of both Carter's and Horner's runs flow through the farm. The Waveland mansion and all outbuildings but the circa 1935, two-story, frame cow barn in the west field, stand on the east side of Carter's Run Road on the eastern third of the Washington-period 866-acre plantation.

Boundary Justification:

Although the most historic buildings stand on the eastern portion, the defined boundary includes the precise historic acreage of the land purchased by John Augustine Washington III in 1858, having no re-definition or subdivision thereafter. This is the legally recorded boundary of Waveland as presently owned by George R. Thompson, Jr., Trustee for Elson Trust, according to the perimeter drawn on the GIS map herein.



1. Mansion
2. Meat House
3. Outhouse
4. Chicken House
5. Frame & Cinder Block Cow Barn, 1975 ca.
6. Frame Cow Barn & Tile Silo Foundation, 1930 ca.
7. Frame Scale Barn, 1930 ca.
8. Frame Loafing Shed, 1930 ca.
9. Horse Barn, cinder block, 1948.
10. Machine Shed #2, cinder block, 1948.
11. Machine Shed #1, cinder block, 1948.
12. Succored Frame Farmhouse, 1860 ca.
13. Frame Shed at Farmhouse, 1940 ca.
14. Frame Cow Barn in West Field, 1935 ca.
15. Slave House Ridge
16. Stone Spring House Ruins
17. Brick Cistern

- Not to Scale -

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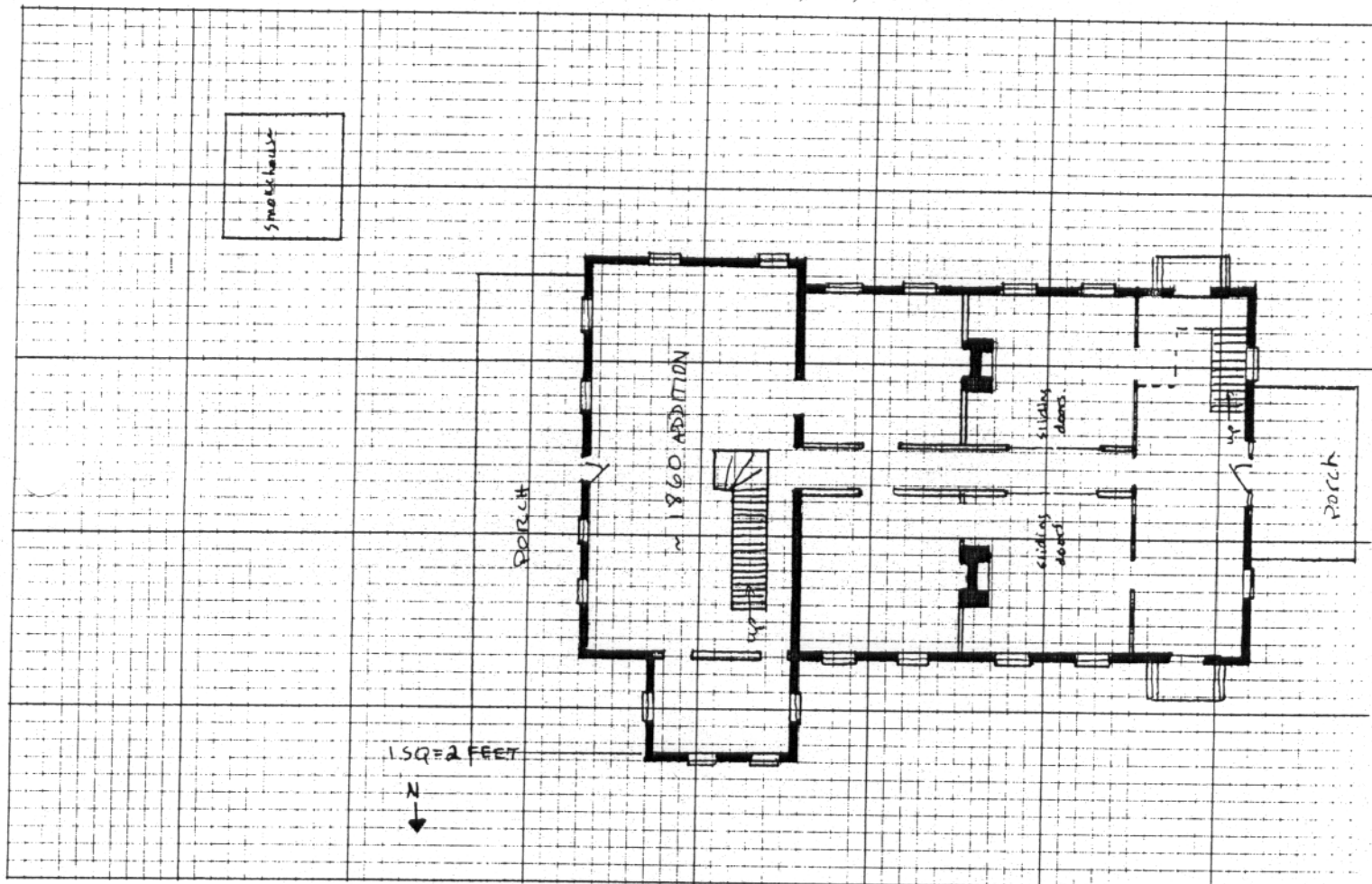
Fauquier County 1759-1959, Fauquier Co. Bicentennial Com.

Primary sources (Manuscript documentary or graphic materials; give location.)

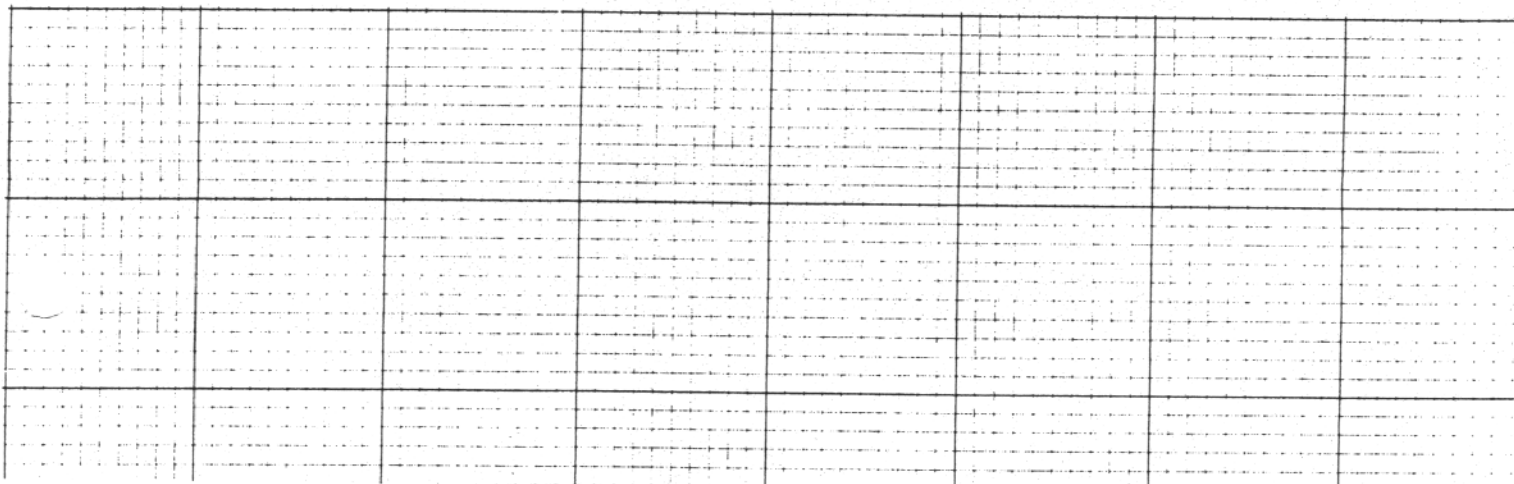
Names and addresses of persons interviewed

Mrs. Eleanor Thompson, "Rutledge" Marshall, Virginia

Plan (Indicate locations of rooms, doorways, windows, alterations, etc.)



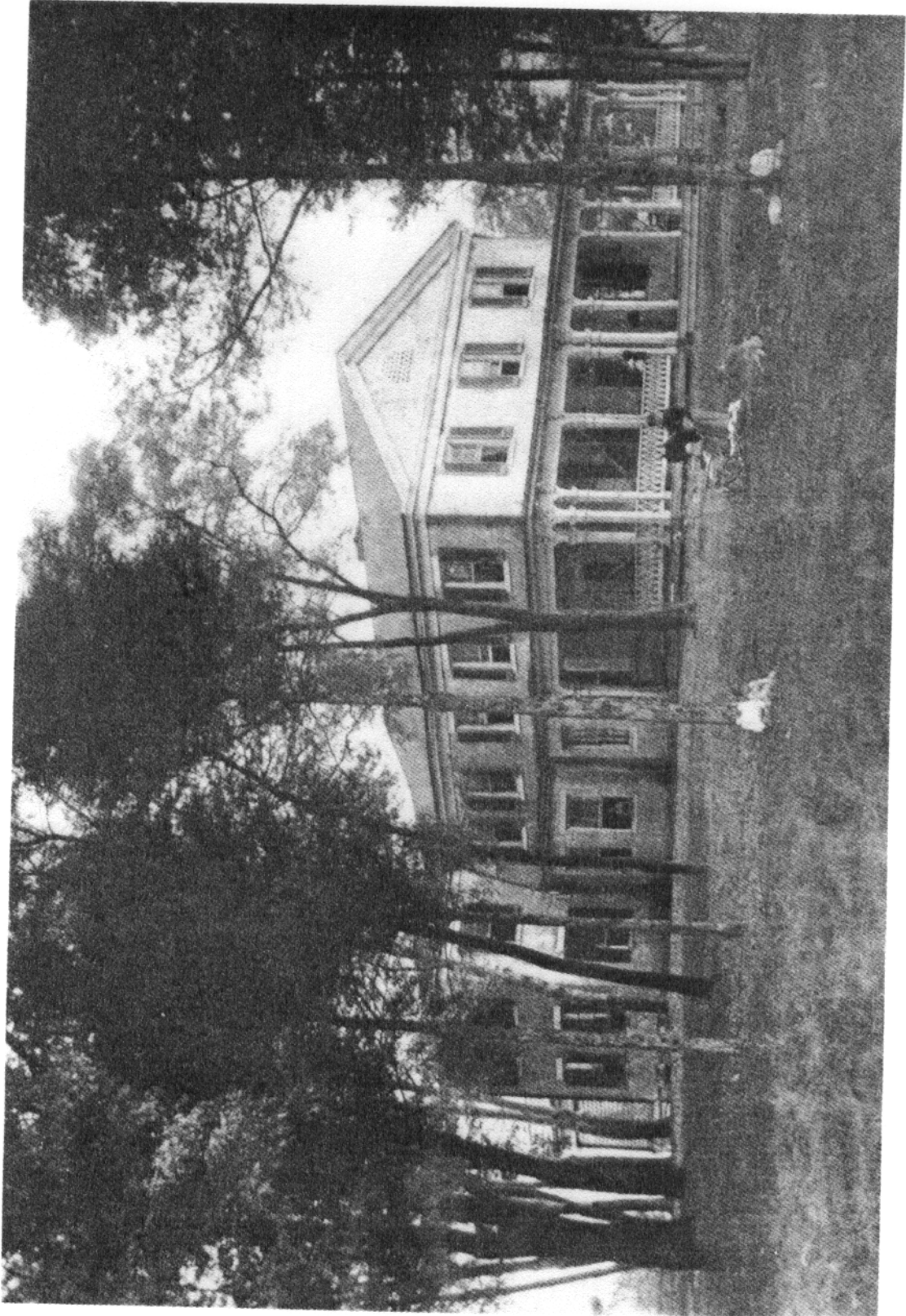
Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)



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304

THE WASHINGTONS AND THEIR HOMES



A view of Waveland while still occupied by the Washingtons.



Former Overseer's Timber-Framed House where James T. Ford and his sons Robert Newton Ford and Charley Wilson Ford lived in the 1860s. A shed and a roof of a demolished slave quarter can be seen on the ridge below. Facing southeast in the south field. John K. Gott Photograph Collection, Fauquier Heritage Society, Marshall, Virginia.

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Section Additional Documentation – Photograph & Negative List – VDHR Roll # 20653 Page 35

This list corresponds to the submitted photographs but also serves to identify each view on the B&W Roll 20653. All images were recorded in June 2003. Before the enclosed negatives were placed in a set of acid-free transparent archival sheets, the strips were numbered 20653 in both the right and left corners. All submitted photographs (in bold below) are labeled with a china marker. Negatives for archive in the VDHR Richmond, VA.

| <u>Roll-Neg. #</u> | <u>Submitted Photo Seq. #</u> | <u>Resource</u> | <u>View</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 20653-01 | | | Bad exposure. |
| 20653-02 | | | Bad exposure. |
| 20653-03 | Photo 8 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - West front hall facing south to stairway, Federal-style entrance and south side door. |
| 20653-04 | | Mansion Interior | - West front hall facing west to Federal-style entrance. |
| 20653-05 | Photo 10 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - West front hall facing southeast across doors to parlor, central passage and library on east wall. |
| 20653-06 | | Mansion Interior | - Facing northeast through library door to pocket doors. |
| 20653-07 | Photo 11 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - Facing east through library door architrave to ivory marble mantel. |
| 20653-08 | Photo 9 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - Winding stairway and Federal-style entrance in the west front hall. |
| 20653-09 | | Mansion Interior | - West front hall stairway and entrance horizontal view to northwest. |
| 20653-10 | Photo 12 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - Library, facing northwest to door to front hall, faux-grained bookcases and pocket door, with floriated centerpiece in ceiling. |
| 20653-11 | | Mansion Interior | - Library – facing east to close up of ivory marble mantelpiece. |
| 20653-12 | Photo 2 of 16 | Mansion Exterior | - West front Federal-style entrance, door open into hall with door and center passage, facing east. |
| 20653-13 | Photo 3 of 16 | Mansion Exterior | - West front Federal-style door and ghosts of former columns of portico on brick façade, facing SE. |
| 20653-14 | Photo 13 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - Outside view of iron safe door in southeast bedchamber facing northwest. |
| 20653-15 | | Mansion Interior | - Inside view of safe in southeast bedchamber facing north. |
| 20653-16 | Photo 15 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - 2 nd floor classical archway to center passage and bedchamber facing east. |
| 20653-17 | Photo 15 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - Leaded bathtub in wood encasement, tin splash board and shower head facing southeast in bathroom north end of west front hall, 2 nd floor. |
| 20653-18 | Photo 16 of 16 | Mansion Interior | - Greek Revival-style doors in north passage of 1859 rear addition facing southeast. |
| 20653-19 | | Mansion Interior | - Facing northwest to remaining pilaster of earlier back porch main block. |
| 20653-20 | Photo 4 of 16 | Mansion Exterior | - East rear elevation; meat house- north side and east rear; cistern behind truck facing northwest. |
| 20653-21 | | Mansion Exterior | - East rear and north side elevation facing southwest. |
| 20653-22 | Photo 5 of 16 | Mansion Exterior | - East rear and north side elevation facing southwest. |
| 20653-23 | | Mansion Exterior | - East rear with cistern by tree facing west. |
| 20653-24 | | Mansion Exterior | - East rear and meat house south side and rear facing northwest. |

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Continuation Sheet**

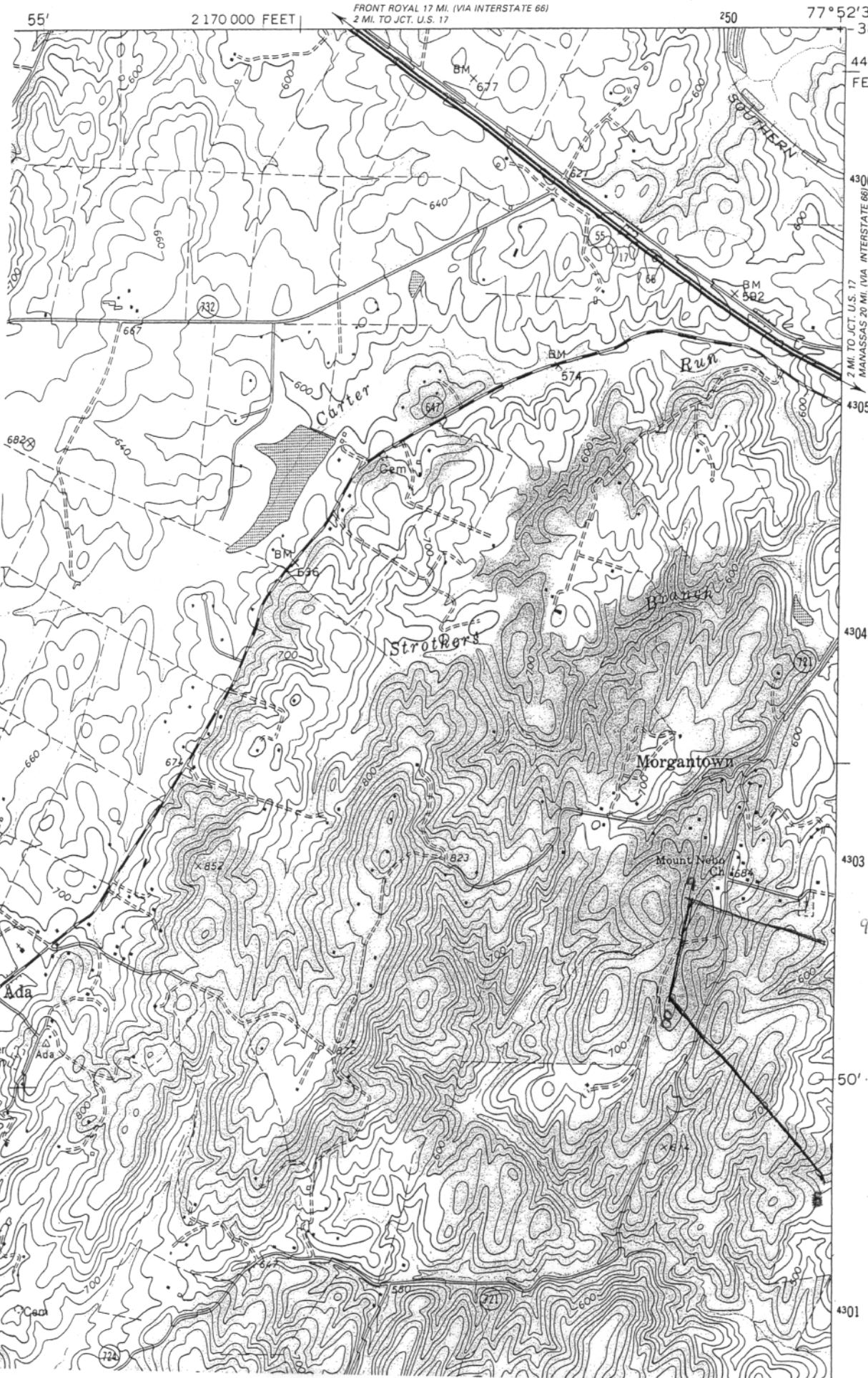
**Waveland
Fauquier County, Virginia**

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| | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| 20653-25 | Photo 2 of 16 | Mansion Exterior | - | West front elevation with view of rear addition extending from the north side, facing east. |
| 20653-26 | Photo 1 of 16 | Mansion Exterior | - | West front elevation facing east. |
| 20563-27 | | Mansion Exterior | - | West from elevation facing east. |
| 20653-28 | | Stuccoed Frame House- | - | Facing northwest to south side and east front elevation. |

ORLEAN QUADRANGLE
VIRGINIA - FAUQUIER CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5461 IV NE
IRECTORY



WAVELAND
FAUQUIER County,
VIRGINIA
SECTION - ADDITIONAL
DOCUMENTATION
PAGE 29
PHOTOCOPY OF ENCLOSED
USGS MAP

WAVELAND
FAUQUIER County, VA
ORLEAN QUAD
WESTERN PORTION
ZONE 18

9- 250000E 4302820N

50' 8-249100E 4302340N

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MARSHALL QUADRANGLE

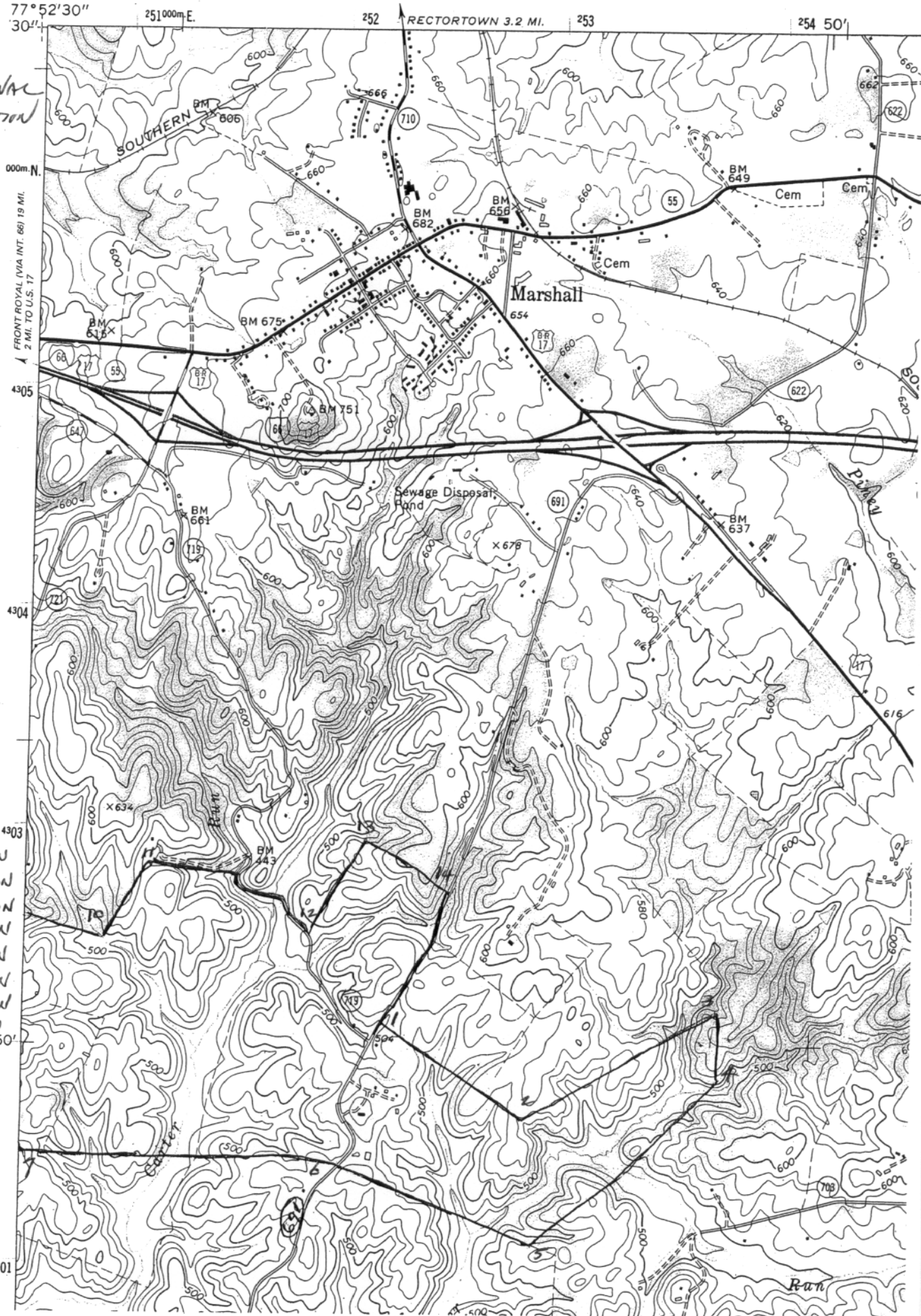
WAVELAND

FAULKNER Co.,
VIRGINIA

SECTION: ADDITIONAL
DOCUMENTATION

PAGE 30

PHOTOCOPY OF
ENCLOSED USGS
MAP



ZONE 18

WAVELAND

FAULKNER Co., VA
MARSHALL QUAD

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- 11-251080E 4302800N
- 12-251840E 4302520N
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- 14-252440E 4302760N
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